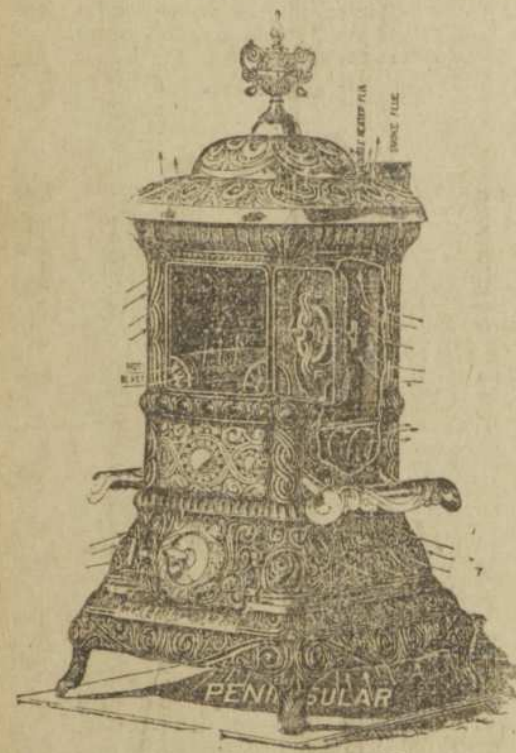


HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

HOT-BLAST PENINSULAR

SMOKE - CONSUMING PARLOR FURNACE.



This cut shows the finest Parlor Heater ever made. Air passes through registers in heavily guarded feed door into perforated mixer ring around top of heavy fire pot, then into this way produces perfect combustion and a great saving of fuel. Mixer ring also protects bottom of radiator from direct action of fire and insures its durability. Deflector ring between heavy ribbed fire pot and radiator extends to outer casing, forcing the intense heat from the lower section of stove down to floor, where most is required. Through the firework casing and openings in radiator from bottom all the air is brought in direct contact with heating surfaces, greatly increasing the radiation. Nickel Ornamentation—Entirely new, including swing cover, self-mounting top rails; front panel, radiator, circular draft regulators; top ornament and turn buckles.

ONLY \$18

THE VICTOR EXTENSION TABLE.



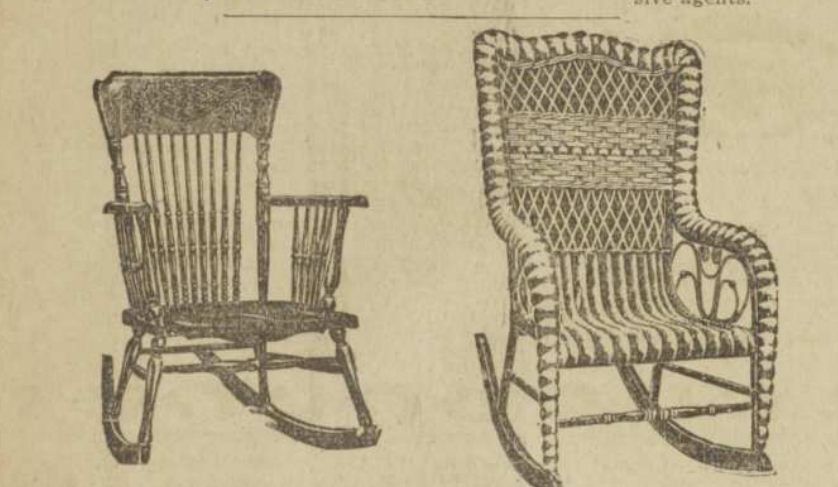
ONLY \$7.75.

We want to sell 50 6-foot Victor Extension Tables this week. We offer them at the unprecedented figure of \$7.75—lower than they ever offered before by any house in America. The pattern we offer this week embodies all the latest features of this famous table—the most famous, in fact, of all articles ever contrived in the furniture factories of the world. This table is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, carrying its own leaves and so adjusted that a child can manipulate it at will. We are the exclusive agents for this table in this territory, and every one sold is warranted by us for five years. There are many imitations of this table, and imitation is always the sincerest compliment to merit. Get the genuine Victor at cut price this week.

THE STREIT-MORRIS CHAIR.



\$10 AND UP.



ONLY \$1.98.

ONLY \$1.98.

We are headquarters for Christmas Rockers. We have more Rockers on our floors than any other two houses in Louisville. The two illustrated above are only a few of the many styles we have. The Parlor Rocker on the left is in either oak or mahogany finish, full size, saddle seat, elaborately carved and polished; just such an article as you'll usually pay \$5.00 for, and our special Christmas price is only \$1.98. The Rocker on the right is one of the finest material, elegant design, and we have fixed the price for Christmas at only \$1.98.

All Rockers marked \$4.50, \$4.75 and \$5 will go this week at \$3 and \$5 and \$6. All Rockers marked \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$10 will go this week at \$4.50, \$5 and \$6.

We make this reduction this week to encourage you to do your shopping now.



ONLY \$9.75.

ONLY 49c.

The Parlor Mantel Bed shown above is an article we have often advertised before at never less than \$14.50. We have sold hundreds of them, and not a single complaint have we ever received in connection with it. The interior workmanship and general serviceable qualities of this bed are just as good as you would get in a bed costing \$100.00. It is large size, solid oak, golden oak finish, beautiful design just like cut, elegantly polished, fine patent extension springs, and for this week only you can buy it for only \$9.75. Fine level plate mirror across top \$2.00 extra.

In the winter season nothing sets off a home to better advantage than Perpetuated Palms. We have a large assortment of these which we wish to close out, and we have placed the price at 40 cents each. They are 40 inches high, with four 24-inch leaves. Come and get them.

W.B. TRUMBOW & CO.
NINTH AND MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

THE EXPOSITION

Holds a place in the esteem of its patrons that no other dry goods store ever has or ever can fill. The methods that won its popularity are being pursued and will be continued under its present management. No misrepresentation, no misleading advertisements. A list of a few of the good things we have to offer and these will be found as described at prices that none can meet. We dare mark at a smaller profit than any other, for we have less than half the expense.

Secular and Venise Lace, appliques and bands, white, black or cream, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c and \$1.20 per yard. Chiffon Appliques, white and black and white, 25c, 30c and 50c a yard. A job lot of Manchester Spreads, in seconds. The regularity consists of an occasional thread that has taken the oil and scarcely discernible. These are extra size, weight and quality, \$1.20 each.

11-4 White Marseilles Spreads, beautiful patterns, \$1.50; worth \$2.25.

11-4 Satin-finish Marseilles Spreads, \$1.90; worth \$2.25.

White Satin Damask Table Cloth, \$10 extra heavy quality, handsome designs, a sample lot \$3.00 each, \$3.50 size \$2.25 each.

A few sample dozens White Linen Napkins, from \$1.20 to \$1.75 per dozen.

White Satin Damask, 2 yards wide, \$1.00, 50c and 70c a yard.

German Linen, 2 yards wide, 50c a yard.

Turkey Red Linen, 25c and 35c a yard.

3-inch Fancy All-silk Ribbon at 75c a yard.

Maid's Aprons, plain white India Linen, 15c each.

Maid's Aprons, white India bib and shoulder straps, insertion trimmed, 25c each.

A sample lot of Chateaufort Black Silk Dress Net, Point d'Esprit or plain 45 inch, 45c and 90c a yard.

Black Silken 15-inch, 50c a yard, fine quality.

20-inch Black Silk Velvet at \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.

Black Silken in all colors at 90c a yard; worth \$1.25.

50-inch Black Clay Worsted, very heavy, 90c a yard; worth \$1.25.

50-inch Black Clay Worsted, very heavy, 90c a yard; worth \$1.25.

A new line of 16-inch Venetian Cloth, black and colors, \$1.00 grade, at 80c a yard.

30-inch All-wool Black Serge, 25c a yard.

42-inch Black Imperial Serge, 50c a yard.

Tan Granite Cloth, 42-inch, 40c a yard.

Plain Pink Challis, 42-inch, 45c a yard.

33-inch All-Wool Novelty Dress Goods, 50c a yard.

French Flannels, plain or dotted, 75c quality, for 45c a yard.

Striped Outing Skirts, in light colors, made on yoke, buttonhole edge, 25c each.

Outing Skirt patterns, full length, 12-inch ruffle, buttonhole edge, 45c each.

Outing Skirt patterns 24 yards wide, buttonhole edge, 45c each.

All-wool Flannel Skirt patterns, 24, dark colors, fancy borders, 90c each.

Gray Knit Skirts, 25c each.

Knit Skirts, black with colored borders, 50c each.

All-wool Knit Skirts, in colors, with fine borders, \$1.00 each.

Navy-Blue White Figure Flannellette Wrappers, 9-inch ruffle on edge, band trimmed with fine braid, full cut, 75c each, any size.

Oileilots and Linoleums.

8-4 Linoleum, \$1.50 grade for \$1.20 running yard.

8-4 Linoleum, \$1.25 grade, for 95c running yard.

6-4 Oileilots, blue and white tile, fine quality, 50c a yard.

4-4 Oileilots, 50c a yard.

4-4 Oileilots, rug pattern, 50c a yard.

Rugs.

Moquette Rugs, 27x30 inches, \$2.00 each.

Velvet Brussels, 24x34 feet, \$1.25 each.

Brussels Rugs, 24x34 inches, 55c each.

Brussels Rugs, 22x36 inches, 25c each.

Art Squares.

Ingrain Art Squares, 9x12 feet, \$4.50 each.

Smyrna Art Squares, 6x3 feet, \$5.50 each.

Smyrna Art Squares, 7x10 feet, \$3 each.

All new bright colors, beautiful designs.

Underwear.

Wright's Underwear for men, shirts and drawers in any size, 65c a garment.

Men's Heavy Cotton Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, in any size, 45c a garment.

Ladies' Black Union Suits, \$1.25 each.

Black or White All-wool Combination Tights and Leggings for Children, 45c each.

Ladies' Heavy Cotton Union Suits, 50c each.

Ladies' Heavy Cotton Union Suits, Egyptian, 60c each.

Ladies' Natural Wool Union Suits, Onella, \$1.

Ladies' Heavy-ribbed Cotton Drawers and Shirts, 35c a garment.

Ladies' Heavy-ribbed Cotton Drawers and Shirts, 35c a garment.

Ladies' Heavy-ribbed Cotton Drawers and Shirts, 35c a garment.

Ladies' Cotton-ribbed Corset Covers, long sleeves, 45c each.

Children's black-ribbed, fleeced-lined Hose, any size, 10c a pair.

Children's very heavy black-ribbed, fleeced-lined Hose, 15c a pair.

Fast-black heavy cotton-ribbed Hose, 15c a pair.

Children's fast-black, fine-ribbed Hose, 15c a pair.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, 25c a pair.

Ladies' Fast-black Cotton Hose, 25c a pair.

Ladies' Fast-black Cotton Hose, fine quality, 35c a pair.

Comforts.

Full-size Flannel Comforts \$1.00 each.

Full-size Flannel Comforts, extra weight, \$1.20 each.

Full-size White Cotton-filled, Satine-covered Comforts, \$1.50 each.

Full-size Extra-weight White Cotton-filled Satine-covered Comforts, \$1.85 each.

Full-size White Cotton-filled, Satine-covered, covered in figured red oil calico, \$1.65 each.

Extra-weight White Cotton-filled, Satine-covered Comforts, \$2.00 each.

Carded Wool Comforts, full size, satine-covered, \$2.25 each.

Carded Wool Comforts, extra size, satine-covered, \$2.75 each.

Remnants.

Fifty remnants of Flannellette, also Solid and Fancy Flannels, at less than cost.

JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.
240 FOURTH AVE.

DRY GOODS.

Stern's

348 Fourth ave.

Special Attractions For This Week.

Prices Lower Than Ever Before.

CLOAK ROOM.

Nothing too good for our patrons.

This week we offer some very exceptional values that it will pay you to see before you buy elsewhere.

Ladies' Wool Waists.

98c For a pretty All-wool Waist, 27 inches long, in blue, black, etc.; worth \$1.25.

\$1.19 Ladies' All-wool Flannel, 27 inches long, in blue, black, etc.; worth \$1.50.

\$1.98 Ladies' All-wool Flannel, 27 inches long, in blue, black, etc.; worth \$2.50.

\$2.00 Waists, made Norfolk style, in red, green, black, rose, etc.

Silk Waists \$4.45.

Choice of any colored Silk Waist in our store. The line consists of all the latest and most stylish things shown, and range in price from \$5.50 to \$15.00. Sizes from 16 to 22.

LADIES' JACKETS.

\$4.98 Ladies' Jersey Box Jacket, 27 inches long, in blue, black, etc.; worth \$6.00.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

\$5.00 Buys a handsome All-wool Dress Skirt, made with flounce and tucked top, best percale lining, worth \$6.00.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS \$4.48

Your choice of a full assortment of Ladies' Walking Skirts, in black, navy, brown and Oxford, made with flare and attached flounce, regular value \$5.00 and \$5.50.

RAGLANS.

We have them in tan, castor, black and Oxford, from \$10 up.

Mercedized Sateen Underskirts.

98c Choice of 100 handsome Colored Mercedized Sateen Underskirts, with corded or accordion plaited flounce—regular value from \$1.50 to \$2.75; Monday's special price, 98c.

Dressing Sashes.

49c For Ladies' Flannellette Dressing Sashes, in pink and blue stripes and checks, with crocheted edges and ribbon fastenings; worth 75c.

98c Dressing Sashes, in the latest stripes and colors; worth \$1.50.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Monday's Special.

Special price to close out about 35 All-wool Homespun Suits that sold at \$10. Have taffeta-lined jackets and come in light and dark gray. Small charge for alterations.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

New line of Persian Band Trimmings at 15c, 20c, 25c.

50c Yard for Narrow Black Satin, 12-inch wide, \$1.00 each.

12c Yard for Black Taffeta, 12-inch wide, \$1.00 each.

See our elegant line of Black and White Persian Asters at \$3 a yard.

Knit Underwear.

25c Each for Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Flannellette Cuffs or Vests, All sizes.

49c Each for Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Flannellette Cuffs or Vests, All sizes.

98c Each for Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Flannellette Cuffs or Vests, All sizes.

\$1.00 Each for Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Flannellette Cuffs or Vests, All sizes.

LACE CURTAIN DEPT.

Specially Low Prices This Week.

25c 18-inch Dutch Sofa Pillow—50c, 60c and 70c.

\$1.50 Silkoline Comforts, figured on both sides, tucked with zephyr, regular home-made, full size, worth \$2.00.

\$2.59 Strictly All-wool Gray Double Blankets, full 104 size; worth \$3.00.

\$1.69 Armure Tapestry Dining Table Covers, full 2 yards square, tasseled fringe; regular price, \$2.50.

25c and 50c

Waste Paper Baskets, the most complete line ever shown in the city; all the newest shapes and colorings—blue, red, green, brown and purple; worth from 50c to \$1.

12c Sateen and Soft Persian Corset Covers, 18 inches wide—each piece to be closed out—price was 25c a yard.

Embroidered Waist Patterns.

\$3.98 Choice of a swell line of Ladies' handsome Embroidered Waist Patterns, in all colors; regularly sold for \$5.00.

Ladies' Veiling.

10c Yard for odds and ends of Veiling; worth from 50c to 60c to be closed out at only 10c a yard.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPT.

5c Each, new line of Gents' Col. Handkerchiefs, also colored and white, in the city for 10c.

5c Ladies' Plain White and Linen Handkerchiefs, also colored and white, mourning and initial handkerchiefs; worth 10c.

10c For Ladies' Lace Edge Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; worth 15c.

25c Ladies' Drawn Work, Lace and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; worth 30c.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

Special bargains in this department. FOR MONDAY ONLY—

15c Yard, choice of a beautiful line of Shetland Flannels, in all the latest and most colorful and decorative.

30c Yard—just received another shipment of Solid Colored Flannels, in all the shades of pink, blue, red, white and gray; worth 50c a yard.

30c Yard All-wool Fanny Striped Flannels, in all the latest colorings; our regular 45c quality.

Remnants.

Fifty remnants of Flannellette, also Solid and Fancy Flannels, at less than cost.

JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.
240 FOURTH AVE.

CARPETS, ETC.

Hubbuch Bros

TRADING CENTER FOR

Wall and Floor

Covering

524, 526, 528

WEST MARKET ST.

At this time of the year housekeepers are not inclined to make many interior changes—just here and there a novelty is added to cheer the eye and gladden the heart. It's our desire to be helpful in making vacant spaces look beautiful, and here is the result of our efforts in that direction.

Indian Stools.

A substantial and nicely finished Oak or Mahogany Stool, pretty enough to grace any home, 16 inches square, each, \$1.50.

70c

A fancy shaped heavy Indian Stool, in oak or mahogany, elegant \$1.50.

\$1.15

TABOURET—A solid oak pretty shaped square top, 27 inches high, each, 78c.

TABOURET—Golden oak, round top, fancy legs, 27 inches high, each, \$1.18.

MEDICINE CABINET—Golden oak, with top shelf and four partitions, ornate design, very useful in every household, 16-inch front, 22 inches high, each, \$1.35.

MEDICINE CABINET—Finely finished in antique oak, 16-inch front, 22 inches high, with shelves, partitions and ornamental top, 22-inch front, 22 inches high, each, \$2.75.

PEDESTALS—Fancy shaped, light green enamel finish, gold ornaments, very graceful and durable, each, 98c.

UMBRELLA STANDS—Fretwork cast-iron, solid oak, brass and nickel, each, 95c.

SCREENS—Three sections, 5 feet high, filled with pretty silkoline, \$1.25.

SCREENS—Three sections, 5 feet high, filled with pretty silkoline, \$1.45.

FIRE SCREENS—Filled with lovely silkoline, 27 inches wide and 31 inches high, each, 65c.

ARMCHAIR—Fancy shaped, finely upholstered with plush, gilt legs, 48c.

BOOK SHELVES—Solid oak, 4 sections, 26 inches wide and 45 inches high, each, \$1.95.

Rugs.

Our recent great Rug sales are still fresh in the memory of every careful buyer. The same kind of values will be found here throughout the season. New stocks from our recent purchases in New York stimulate the interest in the Rug.

\$3.95 For an All-wool Reversible Smyrna Rug, 8x12 inches, a regular \$5.00 value.

\$2.48 For a durable All-wool Reversible Smyrna Rug,

DRESS GOODS, ETC.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

Big Thanksgiving Week Event In Black Dress Goods. Half-price Remnant Sale!

The unprecedented success of our last week's sale of remnants has induced us to arrange for a similar sale in the Black Dress Goods stock on Monday. The accumulation of these remnants is very large, and they are in lengths of from 1 to 6 yards. Everything in the lot is desirable, some of them very much so, and they all go at JUST ONE-HALF THE MARKED PRICE! Remember that this is a bona fide half-price sale without tricks. No remnants taken back or exchanged. Monday only.

Colored Dress Goods Sensation.

Two very special items in Novelty Waist Materials at just about half former cost.

49c a yard for choice of ten shades in All-wool Silk-striped Crepe Waistings. Just the thing for the popular tucked waists. The price has always been 85c.

79c a yard for 46-inch Embroidered Henriettas, Nun's Veilings and Albatross Cloths for waists, all the new shades and designs. These materials are marked to sell for \$1.35, \$1.25 and \$1.00.

A Lewis Silk Snap.

A Corduroy Snap for One Day.

59c a yard for the very popular Corduroys, in all prevailing colors, including rose, reseda, navy, castor, gray, seal and black. These cannot be bought, IN THIS QUALITY, for less than 85c a yard.

John L. Lewis & Co.

CORSETS.

"La Vida" Straight-Front Corset

Is a Luxury.

Imagine a model so easy in its lines that the first day of wearing gives as much comfort as all other corsets you have worn gave after weeks of use; a corset so beautifully contoured that not a ridge is apparent through your dress; a corset so sensible that there is no strain upon breast or abdomen, no interference with breathing or digestion; a corset so hygienic that it keeps the shoulders back and forces an erect, queenly attitude.

"La Vida" are French school corsets shaped to the lines of American figures. They require no alteration, as do imported goods. They are produced by American labor and are therefore perfect mechanically and a-breeze with durability and ease. They are all whalebone, French-gored and bias cut.

French Corsets as good cost 50 per cent. more, and easily so. Imported sorts bear five or six profits, as well as a duty. These come to you with the manufacturer's and our profit only.

We Are Closing Out a Number of Styles of Redfern and Z. Z. French Hand-made Corsets.

\$1.50 For Redfern Corsets, in two popular styles. Manufacturer's established price \$3.00.

\$2.00 For Redfern Corsets, black or white. Manufacturer's established price \$5.00.

\$2.00 For several styles of Z. Z. French Corsets, in very finest materials; reduced from \$4.50.

Most extensive and complete Corset department in the South-west.

John L. Lewis & Co.

We have a trying-on room, and Miss Mary will fit you to perfection.

A TEMPEST

Raised By England's Unpopular Colonial Secretary.

HIS CRITICISMS OF GERMANY

HAVE CAUSED SEVERE PROTESTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST HIM.

Steady Increase In the Sale of American Shoes In the Land of the Britons.

CORONATION PREPARATIONS.

London, Nov. 23.—Once more has Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, proved his right and title to be the most thoroughly hated British statesman. The storm now raging in Germany over his animadversions on the Prussian army has had a powerful reflex in Great Britain, where, regardless of party ties, Mr. Chamberlain has been severely criticised for uselessly "putting his foot into it." On all sides can be heard irritated expressions of opinion by English business men and politicians who while they perhaps believe Mr. Chamberlain was correct in

what he said, denounce the uttering of such sentiments. It is recalled that Mr. Chamberlain's utterances regarding the Czar and the Anglo-American-German alliance have been the cause of the only serious outbreaks of anti-British feeling on the continent in recent times.

Needs a Muzzle.

It is no exaggeration to say that the financial world of England would be delighted to see Mr. Chamberlain muzzled when he intends to speak on England's foreign relations.

As might be expected, Mr. Chamberlain, himself, takes the whole affair with his usual cynical indifference. He is staying quietly at Birmingham, and is not exhibiting any particular interest in this storm which he has raised. At the colonial office a representative of the Associated Press was informed that Mr. Chamberlain does not desire to enter into any controversy and stands by what he said. If the German papers continue to misrepresent him (this is Mr. Chamberlain's point of view), why, it cannot be helped.

As at the other Government departments the belief exists at the Colonial Office that the whole agitation will die a natural death, and that everything will come out all right.

There is no doubt, however, that by this latest break Mr. Chamberlain has seriously, perhaps irreparably, damaged his reputation with the better classes in England.

Sale of American Shoes.

The sale of American shoes here continues to increase meretriciously. The English manufacturers apparently confining their attempts to stem this commercial invasion by writing pathetic letters to the papers, in which they declare there will be empty chairs by the fireside if the English persist in buying American shoes. According to some of these letters the article imported from the United States constitutes danger to

life and health, being said to be made of the cheapest possible leather, which is quite inadequate to keep dry the feet of the nation which does not wear rubbers. This sort of thing appearing frequently in the London dailies has elicited an answer in to-day's Daily Chronicle from an American manufacturer, who categorically denies the use of poor leather and points out that the importation of American rubbers far exceeds the importation of shoes, obviously proving that even English-made shoes require overhauls to form them keep out the wet.

Preparing For Coronation.

Active preparations are on foot for the coronation of King Edward. The Duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl marshal and premier duke and earl, this week, summoned well-known London costume makers to Norfolk House, where, spread out on wicker frames, were specimens of the robes to be worn by the peers and peeresses at next year's great function. This inspection, which was superintended by the Duke, was to enable the costumers to get the exact tint of crimson velvet and the position of the ermine and miniver and other details for the all-important making of the robes, on which work will now be started in earnest. The British Museum has been besieged by those who are searching the records for notes of the dresses and regulations of previous coronations. Queen Alexandra has ordered from Delhi a quantity of the finest embroidery, for which the former capital of India is so famous, which will adorn her Majesty's robes at the coronation ceremonies. This action, which has produced the greatest satisfaction in India, is due to the good offices of the Viceroy, who, when recently in England, showed the Queen some priceless Delhi embroidery and so stimulated royal interest as to cause the present order to be given.

Tree's New Play.

Beecham Tree has started rehearsals of Stephen Phillips' "Ulysses," which he regards as the most ambitious production ever attempted. The principal parts will be taken by Mrs. James Brown-Potter and Lily Hanbury. At the Century, Lewis Waller may

soon appear in a drama by Clyde Fitch, keeping up the traditions of the old house, which, under the name of Adelphi, was the stronghold of English melodrama. Miss Millward, who has generally played leading roles there, is likely to star with Mr. Walter. She recently returned from the United States where she has been since the death of Wm. Terris. In the interim, the Century will be experimenting with the revived "The Boy of New York," opening November 27. Christmas plays and pantomimes are already being busily rehearsed. At Wyndham's, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be given. For the first time the name part will be taken by a boy.

Mrs. Langtry At the Imperial.

Mrs. Langtry reopens the Imperial in

HORSE BUCKED. Rider Severely Hurt.

A Cincinnati man, visiting in Texas, on a ranch, was thrown from a horse and so severely injured that his life was despaired of. He takes pride in telling how food saved his life. The heavy drugs given seriously injured his stomach, and as he says "It seemed I would soon have to starve to death." He refused to eat anything but food and I ran down from 165 to 135 pounds. When my appetite failed I was ready to give up, and it looked as though I would soon "wink out."

"One morning the foreman's daughter brought in what she called a special diet food, and it turned out to be Grape-Nuts. A little skeptical I ate it and found it was good, and just the kind of food I could keep on my stomach, which had been almost burned out by the drugs."

"I felt that I had obtained a new lease of life, for improvement set in at once. A week later I was weighed and had gained two pounds. My weight has since steadily increased by the constant use of Grape-Nuts, and I am now better than I have been in years, as my friends will all testify."

"In all kinds of athletic sports I notice I have greater reserve force than formerly, for which I am indebted to Grape-Nuts. Taken in moderation it is the greatest food of the kind in the world, being equally well adapted to athletes and invalids." Paul Alwin Platz, 1906 Biglow Ave., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.

Turkeytide Week.

Get ready for our national Thanksgiving day. We'll provide you with every need except food, such as Table Linens, Waiters' Jackets and Aprons, Chinaware, Glassware, Silverware, Table Cutlery, Punch Sets, Wine Glasses, Kitchen Ware, Pantry Accessories, etc.

The Latest



in Millinery are the Horse Show Hats of black and white—styles worn the past week by New York's well set at Madison Garden. Our representative was there and has sent exact copies of the latest styles among them—just the thing for Thanksgiving week. We will also show the new style of Fur Turbans trimmed in flowers, and the new Velvet Hat. A hat from Lewis is distinctively correct and exclusive, and the good dressers of Louisville have made this discovery.

Gloves.



The Marvel washable Kid Gloves offer advantages of quality and convenience. They are of the very finest grade of French kid, in all the popular colors. We are agents for Louisville. Golf Gloves, in white, black, red and gray, in fine wool, at 25c and 50c.

Two Specials.

\$1.19 Each—One small lot Raw Silk Couch Covers, in Roman stripes, assorted colors.

\$5.00 Each for one lot of Real Elderdawn Comforts, 6x7 feet, covered in French satin. If we had bought them in the usual way the price would be \$8.00.

Flannels.

39c Yard instead of 75c. Monday we will sell a lot of odd pieces of Fancy Printed French Flannels in dots, stripes and figures, in a big assortment of different shades. Come in the morning to insure getting any of these.

Your Boy



Perhaps, needs a new suit for Thanksgiving. If you want him to look like a little gentleman we will do it for you with our elegant 3-piece Suits, Norfolk, Russian or Sailor Blouse Suits.

\$2.98 Reefers in Whipcords and Covert Cloths, ages 3 to 8.

\$4.98 Long-yoke Overcoats, in the latest styles, ages 7 to 15, better grades \$6.50 to \$8.00.

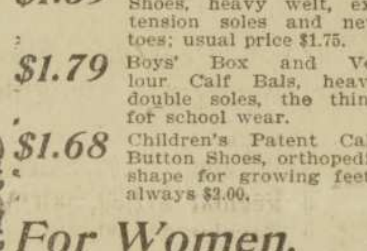
Wool Toggles at 25c and 50c. Silk Toggles in Roman stripes 75c to 85c.

Scotch Tams 75c to 95c.

Miss Ida Bauer, late with Crutcher & Starks, is in this department.

Special Monday Prices on

Children's Shoes.



\$1.39 Misses' Kid and Box Shoes, heavy welt, extension soles and new toes; usual price \$1.75.

\$1.79 Boys' Box and Velour Calf Bats, heavy double soles, the thing for school wear.

\$1.68 Children's Patent Calf Button Shoes, orthopedic shape for growing feet; always \$2.00.

For Women.

\$2.79 Instead of \$3.00—Monday only—Box, Lace Boot, Kangaroo tip, hand-sewed welt, Cuban heel, strictly a high-class shoe; only one day at this price.

Toilet Articles.

10c For Pears' Unscented Soap.

12c For Patey's Cold Cream.

15c For Parker Pray's Rosaline.

15c For Packer's Tar Soap.

17c For Sanitol Tooth Powder.

17c For Woodbury's Facial Soap.

17c For Woodbury's Facial Cream.

25c For Java Rice Face Powder.

25c For Crown Lavender Salts.

25c For Sanitol Tooth Wash.

33c For Hilda's Honey and Almond Cream.

33c For Hilda's Honey and Almond Cream.

Upholstery and Carpets.

We begin now with our Holiday Exhibit of Fancy Furniture and other pretty present-giving articles.

\$1.59 Each, Hall Trees, Medicine Cabinets, Tables, Palm Stands.

\$4.50 Each, Musical Cabinets; Furniture stores ask \$7.50 for them.

\$1.19 Each, Three-fold Screen, 62 inches tall, with pretty fringe.

Screens of all kinds and for all purposes.

\$1.25 Each, Fancy India Seats. We have the best only.

\$1.49 Each, Plate Racks; very ornamental for the dining-room.

\$1.25 Per pair, Lace Curtains. For the best quality.

\$1.50 Per pair and up; our Portieres beat them all.

\$1.00 Per yard, Fancy Panel Door Lace; exceptional value.

\$1.00 Each and up, Hand Satchels. See our line of Trunks, Suit Cases and other stylish garment carriers.

\$1.00 Each, Table Covers; the kind you were talking about; also new Mantel Drapes and Bed Sets; nice for Xmas.

\$1.49 Each, large size Rugs, in good colors. Our collection of Rugs cannot be surpassed for beauty and price. We have them from door mats to the largest room size.

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums and Hardwood Floors, Ingrain Squares, Linoleums, Parquet, Mats, Fur Rugs, Rubber and Wire Mats.

Sterling Silverware.

For Thanksgiving at prices that can't be equalled.

50c 75c, 85c, 95c and up to \$1.65 for the handsome new line of Sterling Silver Teaspoons ever shown in Louisville, in the new grain finish; also Salt Spoons, After Dinner Coffee Spoons.

98c For Sugar Shells, Bonbon and Almond Scoops, Olive Forks and Spoons, Cream and Sauce Ladles.

\$1.25 For Olive Spear and Spoon Combined, 8 1/2 inches long; Napkin Rings, etc.

\$1.50 For Sugar Shells, Sugar Tongs, Food Pushers, etc.

\$2.25 For Butter Knives, Napkin Rings; pretty new designs.

\$2.98 \$3.98, \$4.98 and up to \$7.00 for Berry Spoons, Egg Servers, Jelly Spoons and Salad Forks.

Any of the above Spoons, etc., in neat glazed box.

\$5.98 For Heavy Sterling Silver Child's Cups, gold lined; Child's Plates, very handsome designs.

\$7.50 \$10.98, \$14.98 and \$19.98 for Sterling Silver Loving Cups, gold lined.

\$8.50 \$8.98, \$9.98, \$12.50 and up to \$25.00 for a beautiful assortment of Fancy Shape Sterling Silver Bonbon, Olive and Nut Dishes.

\$9.75 For Sterling Silver Shaving Brushes.

\$14.98 For Sterling Silver Syrup Pitchers.

Initials engraved gratis on all sterling silverware.

Hosiery.

See our Thanksgiving novelties in Women's Hosiery.

25c For Onyx Cotton Hose; fine, medium and heavy weights; black feet, ecru feet or split feet; some fleecy-lined; better grades 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 pair.

12 1/2c Pair for Children's Medium or Heavy-weight Cotton Hose; all sizes from 6 to 9 one price.

Silk Hosiery Sale—Extraordinary.

\$1.98 Pair, Genuine Imported China Silk Hose, in colors only; regular value \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00; PRETTY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Underwear.

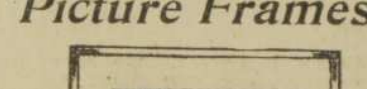
25c Our Champion, extra fleecy-lined Vests and Pants for Women, in ecru or gray, are the warmest and best.

25c For Children's Fleecy-lined Union Suits, Boys' Fleecy-lined Shirts or Drawers, White, Navy, Gray, etc.

50c Boys' and Girls' Munsing Union Suits; ecru or gray.

50c Women's Ecru or Gray Union Suits, Shirts, Drawers and Tights, fleecy-lined; also Black Ribbed Cotton Drawers and Tights, and the famous Munsing Underwear; all shapes.

Picture Frames.



Don't wait, but give us your orders now for frame making. See our holiday line of Framed and Unframed Pictures.

New Wall Papers at the popular Lewis prices.

Something New for the Little Ones—Dr. Denton's Fianlette.

Sleeping Garments.

The only ones in Louisville; beautiful quality; exquisitely made; prices for year, 40c; 2 and 3 years, 45c; 4 and 5 years, 50c; 6 and 7 years, 55c; 8 and 9 years, 60c; 10 years, 65c. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

Optical Dept.

EYES THAT HURT.

Tired eyes is Nature's warning that vision is impaired and needs looking after. Call and consult our expert. He can help you in selecting, making and adjusting the right glasses, giving you absolute relief, reached by having your oculist's prescriptions filled here.

\$1.25 Pair for 10-4 Part-wool Gray Blankets, extra heavy and good, generous size, very warm.

\$2.00 Pair for Blue-Ray 10-4 Blankets, made like a sleeping-car blanket, extra heavy, part wool.

\$3.00 Pair Red and Black Plaid Blankets, warranted all pure wool, both the warp and filling made from pure California wool, very soft and heavy, usual value \$4.00 pair.

\$5.00 Pair our Exclusive Pure Wool California Blankets, made in gray, white or tan.

\$7.50 Each Elegant Steamer Blankets in all-wool and a good assortment of colors as represented.

\$7.50 Pair Extra Fine White California Blankets, made with wide satin ribbon binding. In your choice of pink, red or blue borders, choice, fleecy wool.

John L. Lewis & Co.

MAIL ORDER NOTICE.

Until Christmas we will pay expressage on all purchases made by out-of-town patrons amounting to \$5 and over, within a radius of 100 miles of Louisville.



Jersey Hygienic

Fine Cashmere Sweaters for men, women and children, made to order at short notice. \$1.00 for boys' and girls' sizes; \$1.50 for men's and women's sizes—made to order. The latest fash for golf, tennis, bicycle, football, hunting, and all other outdoor and athletic sports. Call at Men's Furnishing dept.

The Munsing

is the most satisfactory Underwear, and we are sole handlers for it in Louisville—it's underwear that

Fits well, Looks well, Feels well, Wears well.

Union Suits for men, women and children.

Blankets

For this typical Blanket weather at the

Lewis Little Prices.

\$1.25 Pair for 10-4 Part-wool Gray Blankets, extra heavy and good, generous size, very warm.

\$2.00 Pair for Blue-Ray 10-4 Blankets, made like a sleeping-car blanket, extra heavy, part wool.

\$3.00 Pair Red and Black Plaid Blankets, warranted all pure wool, both the warp and filling made from pure California wool, very soft and heavy, usual value \$4.00 pair.

\$5.00 Pair our Exclusive Pure Wool California Blankets, made in gray, white or tan.

\$7.50 Each Elegant Steamer Blankets in all-wool and a good assortment of colors as represented.

\$7.50 Pair Extra Fine White California Blankets, made with wide satin ribbon binding. In your choice of pink, red or blue borders, choice, fleecy wool.

me indoors, but I expect to get down to this Thanksgiving, and may then be able to give out something like this. Mr. McCormick will remain several days. He expected to visit the scene of the riot to-day, but a heavy rain fell.

A Literary Hoax.

A writer on the Star affects to regard the article as a literary hoax. He says: "Henley was Stevenson's friend and friend. Therefore, he could not have written this lampoon. It is unthinkable and incredible. The article is surely the enemy cunning enough to imitate Henley's style in order to misinterpret his mind and heart. Doubtless Henley deems the imposture unworthy of the honor of exposure."

Miss Eva Blantyre Simpson, author of "Stevenson's Edinburgh Days," says: "Mr. Henley has been not afraid to speak the truth and draw a true image of his companion of bygone days. But four volumes form a discreet official biography. Mr. Henley is the only living man who could write his unofficial life."

Stevenson Severely Criticized.

Literary London is stirred to its depths by a remarkable article of the late Robert Louis Stevenson contributed by William L. Henley to a Christmas number of a periodical, "Blazing Indiscretion." "Ill-judged scree" and "Lampoon" are samples of the terms applied to the article by indignant and surprised admirers of the author of "Treasure Island." Even those attempting to defend the justice of the criticism find that it lays Mr. Henley open to charges of disloyalty and bad taste. The Daily News is emphatic in its protest. It says: "We are not surprised that the literary world is scandalized. It is astonishing that any man of ordinary feeling should have written in

such terms of a dead friend. One thing is made quite clear by the article. Stevenson was a genuine friend of the affections of his countrymen, and that affection will last long after Mr. Henley's ill-judged scree is forgotten."

MYSTERY IN DEATH OF A NEWPORT WOMAN.

Died Suddenly With Symptoms Indicating That She May Have Been Poisoned.

Newport, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Mystery surrounds the death of Mrs. Anna Wing, of 122 Front street, at the Cincinnati Hospital this afternoon. Symptoms were present which tended to indicate that she may have been poisoned. The symptoms resembled those which might be produced by morphine or other drugs. The death may, however, be due to hemorrhage of the brain.

Eiderdowns.

Now is the time and here is the place to get them.

35c YARD—66-inch Eiderdown, in the most desirable shades—really worth 50c. Only here and now at 35c.

Silk Hosiery.

A complete line of Ladies' Pure Silk Hosiery, in all the latest colorings; also blacks and whites in plain; also Rembrandt and Richelle ribs.

This entire line of Hosiery has broad hems at the tops, which will permit of embroidery lockings. Orders taken at our art needlework department for this lettering.

Very handsome letters embroidered at 35c, 50c and 90c apiece.

\$1.35 A pair for Pure Silk Hose, in black, white, pink, blue, green, gray and tan; were \$1.75.

\$2.35 A pair, Ladies' Pure China Silk Hose, in black, white, pink, blue, cardinal, Yale blue, turquoise, and all the new pastel shadings; regular price \$2.75 and \$3.

Complete line of Extra-fine Silk Embroidery and Lace Hose at \$2.25, \$4, \$4.50 and \$5 a pair.

Special To Close.

In order to close out the balance of the sample lines of Ladies' Fancy Hosiery we have made a ridiculous price on them which we know will close them in a day or two.

19c Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, in circular and vertical stripes, polka dots, figures, boat patterns, etc.; real value of this line is 25c to 30c.

25c A pair, Ladies' Fancy Hose, about the same style as above, only in much finer quality than in fine line thread; real value 50c to 75c.

Needlework Dept.

95c LADIES' HAND-CROCHETED WORSTED SLIP-PIED PANTS, with best quality lamb's-wool soles; in all solid and fancy two-toned colors.

Christmas Umbrellas.

What is more useful or appropriate than a nice Umbrella for either your lady or gentleman friend?

We have an elegant line at prices that will pay you to invest. A few of the special numbers are the \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50 lines, which cannot be surpassed in style, beauty and quality. Engraving free.

Children's Caps.

These on a special counter Monday morning and marked to go at about half price.

25c AND 50c—Baby and Children's Caps, in blue, cream and dark colors. Take advantage of this opportunity.

Embroidery Dept.

About 500 yards of Laces and Insertings in SHORT LENGTHS—on a separate counter.

7c A YARD—All kinds and qualities—Some that have been sold at 10c and 15c—some at 10c and 5c. Your choice at only 7c a yard.

Smoking Jackets.

We are now showing the largest and handsomest lines of the newest styles to be found in Louisville.

\$5.00 Large variety of both solid colors and reversible two-tone from which to select.

\$5.50 The grandest line ever shown in Louisville at these prices. Qualities and styles far better than ever before.

5,000 Yards

Columbia Mills full yard-wide Bleached Cotton; case price from the mills to date is 5½c. We own it for less, and will offer it in this sale at 5c per yard or by bulk.

Linen Dept.

Wonderful values—this is the way we are going to clean out this department.

8c All-linen Crash Toweling, 17 in. wide, marked from 10c per yard, for this sale.

10c All-linen Twilled Roller Toweling, 20 inches wide, was 12½c per yard; marked down to 10c.

43c 88-inch-wide Cream Damask, marked down to 40c.

59c 88-inch-wide Irish Bleached Table Damask, full manufacturer's price, is now selling at 75c; marked down to 59c.

Ribbon Values.

Our Ribbon Department, so well known for its great bargains, will outdo itself during this sale. Every piece of Ribbon we have is in the latest style.

OUR TAFFETA BARGAINS.

No. 5 and 7, large variety, best shades; quality well known for its excellence.

4c No. 5 and 7, large variety, best shades; quality well known for its excellence.

10c No. 5 and 7, large variety, best shades; quality well known for its excellence.

29c Satin Taffeta Ribbons; our quality, which is the best; at 29c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c.

Our beautiful Bash Ribbons have been much reduced in price. We are offering big bargains in Double-faced Satins; splendid for fancy work.

Imported Dimities.

A value like this is only possible under our present conditions.

15c YARD—About 600 yards of the best quality of Imported Dimities—all colors—none held back—regular value 24c yard.

Kaufman, Straus & Co.

521, 523, 525, 527 Fourth Avenue.

Imported Gingham.

A special value that calls for quick action; get to it Monday.

15c A YARD—All of our Imported Gingham, regular 25c and 35c qualities, marked down to 15c.

Fine Percales.

Such a chance ought never to be overlooked—it is a great bargain.

9c YARD—77½ pieces dark Col. Percales, full yard wide, best cloth in the market—sells everywhere at 12½c and 15c.

WE HAVE TO REALIZE NOW!

On January 15, 1902, the firm of Kaufman, Straus & Co. will undergo some important changes. On that date the interest of our late partner must be absorbed. This takes money. The problem that now confronts us is how to convert our present entire stock into cash before that time. Extremely low prices and your patronage will help us to solve it.

We had intended to wait until after the Holidays to make this clearance, but find that the time would be too short to dispose of such a tremendous stock of high-class merchandise, so we are forced to make this great realization sale right in the heart of the season, thereby giving golden opportunities to buy what you want at the very time you want it. We guarantee to make your Christmas money go twice as far as usual. No department is exempt, and this sale will be pushed to the limit in order to accomplish our purpose.

The doors of this store will be opened Monday morning to the greatest shopping chances ever known in Louisville.

Silks and Velvets.

A few sample prices quoted, to illustrate the general reduction throughout this extensive department. These reductions combined with the well-known fact that, even regularly, we are the cheapest and most reliable silk house in the city, must convince even the most skeptical that, for comparative values, nothing like these bargains were ever before offered in midseason. We cordially invite your most critical inspection:

49c Yd. For a splendid line of Fancy-colored Silks, all styles and grades, comprising lengths left from this season's business, qualities varying from 75c to \$1.25 a yard.

69c Yd. A magnificent line of Waist and Blouse Silks, fancy black and colors—from our regular stock of \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 silks. Excellent chance to buy a holiday present.

75c Yd. For our entire line of \$1.00 Silk Velvets, all of our 100 grades go in this realization sale at only 75c a yard.

95c Yd. For our entire line of Silk Corduroys and Pekin Striped Velvets for waists and blouses. This offering contains materials regularly worth \$2.00.

A cut of from 25 to 50 per cent. on all high-class Novelty Silks and Velvets—the higher the grade the greater the reduction. All of our finest and best goods in this sale—nothing whatever withheld. Call and convince yourself that these reductions are genuine and exactly as we say.

Men's Furnishings.

The prices are made very low in order to quickly convert this stock into cash money.

25c GARMENT—Men's White Mottos Shirts and Drawers, all sizes in Shirts—former price 60c.

39c GARMENT—Choice of all styles of our regular 60c Shirts and Drawers, in heavy ribbed cotton, fleecy lined, colors blue, brown and cream. Also Hygienic fleecy lined, in light tan and blue.

69c GARMENT—To close—Cut Men's 30c—Men's Camel's-hair and Hygienic Wool Fleecy-lined Shirts and Drawers—all sizes.

85c GARMENT—To close several lots of \$1.00 and \$1.25 Hygienic Wool, fleecy lined; also Camel's-hair and Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—exceptional value.

Higher grades of Men's Underwear will be sold at proportionately low prices.

Muslin Underwear.

These goods must be converted into money even at a sacrifice.

19c EACH—Ladies' Flannelette Underwear, neat scalloped edges, knee length, full width, cambric band—regular value 25c.

19c PAIR—Ladies' Muslin Drawers, good materials, perfect shapes, deep ruffles, tucks, hemstitched, all sizes; also a good style in embroidery ruffles.

98c EACH—Ladies' Mercerized Satin Petticoats, in plain black and black and white stripes and fancy colors. All cut very full, new Princess shape, deep accordion pleated ruffles—regular value \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Good Blankets.

Special offerings—seasonable goods at Realization Prices.

\$2.95 10-4 White Wool Blankets, have been \$3.50.

\$3.89 11-4 White Wool Blankets, have been \$4.75.

\$4.49 12-4 White Wool Blankets, have been \$5.50.

\$1.39 11-4 Gray Blankets, have been \$1.85.

\$3.19 10-4 Red All-wool Blankets, have been \$3.75.

Bric-a-Brac Dept.

In this department the great reductions made give Holiday shoppers opportunity such as they have never before had. Now, just when we most need such things as we offer for sale here, you can get them at prices unequalled in their lowness. Nothing has been spared here. Everything is a bargain.

A FEW EXAMPLES.

44c Colonial Glass Vase, beautiful deep green, with inlaid silver decorations; very new and worth double the money.

81c Genuine Cloisonne Vases, our own importation, handsomely decorated and dainty made; worth at least \$1.50.

87c Splendid Line Caribbea and Melonnie Figures; highly ornamental, make beautiful presents; regularly sold for \$1.25 to \$1.50.

\$1.69 Heavy Gold Bronze Clocks and Swinging Mirrors, artistically decorated, the best quality of goods; generally sold for \$2.00.

\$2.65 For one doz. American Cut Glass Sherbet Containers, only a few of these on hand, so buy quickly; would be a bargain at \$4.00.

We have reduced our Cut Glass Salts and Peppers, with sterling silver tops, to 21c.

See window display of Bric-a-brac Goods.

Flannel Dept.

This is the season when you need such goods.

29c Scotch Flannels, have been marked down to 25c.

49c Our finest quality of French Flannels, all in the most desirable shades; are marked down to 45c.

59c All of our fancy Printed French Flannels, 36 and 38 inch widths; are marked down to 55c.

50 pieces of Double-width Flannelettes, the proper thing for wrappers, kimono, etc. Our price is 15c a yard, marked down to 11½c.

Ready-to-Wear Garments.

Tailored Suits, Raglans, Coats, Dress Suits, Waists, Walking Skirts, Furs, etc., all quoted to you at prices nowhere their real value.

LOOK AND BE CONVINCED.

35 Tailored Suits at \$5.98
85 Tailored Suits at \$12.50
110 Tailored Suits at \$18.50
Every suit in the department at nearly one-half of its proper value.

Raglans, Three-quarters, in fact all the Coats we have are likewise cut in price.

\$13.50 Raglans go at \$9.75
\$22.50 Topcoats go at \$16.50
More expensive coats at greater reductions—every one is new and desirable in style.

Dress and Walking Suits are also included in this great slaughter.

Regular \$5.00 Skirts at \$4.75
Regular \$7.50 Skirts at \$5.75
Regular \$12.00 Skirts at \$7.75
Regular \$15.00 Skirts at \$10.00

Silk Waists go also. Our entire line of these garments at such reductions that you could hardly buy the silk at our price to make them with; in many instances they will not cover the cost of the materials. Here is one special sample value—just to show you.

175 Silk Waists to go at \$3.79
whose former prices ranged as high as \$10.00. They are in all sizes.

Col'd Dress Goods

This important department is one of the principal ones where we must REALIZE HEAVILY on account of the large stock and money invested. We want to use space to quote prices, so simply say here that our Colored Dress Goods will be sold in some instances AWAY BELOW COST, and ALL the goods in the department are to be sacrificed—not a single yard excepted from this sale. We have determined to make lower prices in this department than ever before in our existence, and we have only high-grade materials.

People who buy Dress Goods for Holiday Presents should look now.

100 yards only Imported German Checks, light colors, red and black, old rose and black, blue and black, etc.; were 80c yard, now **12c**

30 yards only Imported Silk and Wool Mixtures, 48 inches wide, light shades; were 75c and \$1.00 yard; now **29c**

125 yards only 44-inch Silk and Wool Plaids, handsome for children's dresses; worth \$1.00 yard; now **39c**

500 yards 40 and 48-inch assorted novelty Suitings; were sold from 60c to \$1.00 yard; now **39c**

30 yards 40-inch Polka Dot Novelty, all wool, for Waists and Children's Dresses, brown, blue and green only; were 85c yard; now **49c**

20 yards 54 to 60-inch heavy Suitings, for Raglans and the unlined Skirt, in tans, browns and blues only; were \$1.50 and \$2.00 yard; now **98c**

100 Imported Pattern Suits, all the latest ideas in high art novelties; no two alike; many thin materials in silk and wool; were \$20.00 to \$45.00 per pattern; they are all up to **\$12.50**

Our Cloths and Venetians have been the talk of the trade this season, and we have yet a grand assortment. Nothing is excepted from this sale, so we offer

Our Regular \$1.25 Cloths and Venetians, yd. for \$1.00
Our Regular 15M Cloth—best in America for the price—yard now **\$1.25**
Our Regular \$2.00 Cloths and Venetians, yd. now **\$1.50**

All our Staple Weaves, such as Serges, Henriettes, Zibelines, Prunellas, Coverts, Meltons, Vigoreaux, etc., have been reduced in about same proportion as above.

Values In Blacks.

Everything in this big department to be sold in this sale at great reductions, from the most extreme novelties to the staple materials. We are determined to realize on goods in this department regardless of profit. Never has there been such great opportunities to secure extraordinary weaves in Black Goods at such prices. We assure our patrons that every value is genuine, and those who are seeking Black Goods for Christmas presents should not overlook this chance.

29c Yd. Forty-inch Black Silk-finished English Mohair, regular 50c grade.

35c Yd. Thirty-eight-inch good quality Black All-wool Storm Serge, regular 60c grade.

50c Yd. About 200 yards of 40-inch Black English Novelty, small design; regular \$1.00 quality.

75c Yd. About 200 yards of Black English Crepons, different patterns; were \$1.75 and \$2.00.

95c Yd. Fifty-inch All-wool Black Basket Cloth, spangled and shrunken; were \$1.25 and \$1.50.

95c Yd. Fifty-inch All-wool Black Rainproof Chevots; 48-inch Black French Camel's-hair at same price.

New Goods for Raglan Coats at 25 per cent. reduction. Priestley's Black Waterproof Cravenettes, fine quality Black Kersey Cloth, Melton Cloth, etc., at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.00 a yard in this sale.

Ladies' Neckwear.

Handsome novelties at surprisingly low prices in this special merchandising event.

5c EACH—Another lot (seems as if we can't get enough to supply the demand) of those pretty Embroidered Turn-over Collars, different patterns this time to choose from, six for 25c.

50c EACH—Ladies' Silk Scarfs, in all the new colors, with a neat velvet edge—regular value 90c.

75c Silk Scarfs, in a fine assortment of colors, with a turn-over collar, finished in a neat sheering of white silk—regular value 90c.

79c EACH—All Silk Stock Collars, with butterfly bows, made with fine tucks, come in light colors and black and white effects—regular value 90c.

98c EACH—Long Silk Crepe Scarfs, deep and finished border, in black, light blue, pink and white—regular value \$1.50.

Zephyr Shawls.

Fifty fine Zephyr Shawls, colors and white, all white, solid black, pink, blue and gray; hardly two alike. Sample line at less than cost of importation.

98c EACH—A special lot of White Handkerchiefs, with hemstitched borders—a great value.

10c EACH—A nice assortment of Men's and Women's White and Printed Border Handkerchiefs, hemstitched—an extra good value.

15c EACH—Elegant grade of Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, neat patterns of printed borders—a superlative chance.

19c EACH—A special lot of Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, full size, with neat hemstitch borders—none better at the price.

25c EACH—A very complete assortment of Women's and Men's Linen Handkerchiefs—an exceptional value.

\$1.00 AND \$1.25—A selected line of Fine All-linen Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—choice holiday values.

\$6.40 Pair—The biggest bargain of all—2 and 3-pair lots of fine Irish Point, Cluny, Tamboir, Brussels and novelty Curtains that sold for \$20.00 and \$30.00.

Is cheerfully performed by this house. When you write tell us as nearly as you can, so we understand what it is, and it will be quickly forwarded to you. We are always ready to place in the hands of prospective customers samples of our goods. Write now.

SENDING SAMPLES

Is cheerfully performed by this house. When you write tell us as nearly as you can, so we understand what it is, and it will be quickly forwarded to you. We are always ready to place in the hands of prospective customers samples of our goods. Write now.

Books.

The Holiday Books are ready. Our selections have been made with a view to pleasing all lovers of books. We have gems of Toy and Juvenile Books for the young ones; sweet, pure stories for young girls; clean, entertaining and instructive books for boys, and everything that's clever for grown-ups. See our window display.

25c Cloth covered, colored Frontispiece, "The Bible, contains Old and New Testaments, new helps, Bible Dictionary, new comparative concordance, 15 new maps printed in colors and 90 full-page photographs of Bible lands, full size, flexible leather binding.

\$1.19 SPECIAL VALUE—Teachers' Bible, contains Old and New Testaments, new helps, Bible Dictionary, new comparative concordance, 15 new maps printed in colors and 90 full-page photographs of Bible lands, full size, flexible leather binding.

\$1.15 PUBLISHERS' PRICE—"The Right of Way," "Man from Glencairn," "Kim" and "Eternal City." These are the four best of the season.

Handkerchiefs.

We have made extra preparations for the Holiday trade. As we buy direct and import large quantities we are prepared to show a great many different lines and values not seen elsewhere.

3c EACH—A special lot of White Handkerchiefs, with hemstitched borders—a great value.

5c EACH—A nice assortment of Men's and Women's White and Printed Border Handkerchiefs, hemstitched—an extra good value.

10c EACH—Elegant grade of Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, neat patterns of printed borders—a superlative chance.

15c EACH—A special lot of Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, full size, with neat hemstitch borders—none better at the price.

25c EACH—A very complete assortment of Women's and Men's Linen Handkerchiefs—an exceptional value.

\$1.00 AND \$1.25—A selected line of Fine All-linen Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—choice holiday values.

\$6.40 Pair—The biggest bargain of all—2 and 3-pair lots of fine Irish Point, Cluny, Tamboir, Brussels and novelty Curtains that sold for \$20.00 and \$30.00.

Is cheerfully performed by this house. When you write tell us as nearly as you can, so we understand what it is, and it will be quickly forwarded to you. We are always ready to place in the hands of prospective customers samples of our goods. Write now.

SENDING SAMPLES

Is cheerfully performed by this house. When you write tell us as nearly as you can, so we understand what it is, and it will be quickly forwarded to you. We are always ready to place in the hands of prospective customers samples of our goods. Write now.

Underwear.

Notwithstanding the extreme heavy trade that we have had in this department for the past month, our stock is still complete in every detail.

45c For size 1, rise 5c a size, Children's Extra-nice Quality Ribbed Union Suits, Merino Vests and Pants, in gray and white.

45c For size 9, rise 5c a size, DR. DENTON'S CHILDREN'S KNIT SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet; also drop seat. This is 10 per cent. under regular price.

22c Children's Swiss Ribbed Cotton Flannel Union Suits, ages 2 to 12 years, all one price.

45c 50c. Ladies' Extra-nice Quality Swiss Ribbed Cotton Flannel Union Suits, in white, cream and gray; regular price about 15 per cent. more.

89c Ladies' Black Wool Tights, in open and closed; better qualities at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

1902 Calendars. Undoubtedly the most unique assortment of Calendars ever offered to Louisville shoppers is on sale at our Stationery Department. We have spared no pains in hunting up odd pieces. This year's line is a radical and welcome change—come to see it. Prices from 3c to \$3.00.

35c GAINSBOROUGH PALETTE—LILLIAN, a beautiful colored picture of Gainsborough Girl, with 1902 calendar.

59c "Hobo" Calendar, match safe, match scratch and pipe rack, colored green silk foil paper, with colored border. Each boxed, price 60c.

59c "Good Thing" in White Brocade, with stag handles and sterling silver name plate.

\$1.00 Cut from \$1.50—Cutlery Boxes, with heavy sterling silver jeweled tops—a bargain.

Exclusive styles in German Silver, Sterling Silver, Steel, Leather and Beaded Side and Wrist Bags.

Jewelry Dept.

59c Turquoise Chains, 50 inches long; very stylish right now.

59c "Good Thing" in White Brocade, with stag handles and sterling silver name plate.

\$1.00 Cut from \$1.50—Cutlery Boxes, with heavy sterling silver jeweled tops—a bargain.

Exclusive styles in German Silver, Sterling Silver, Steel, Leather and Beaded

INFANTS' WEAR.
Infants' long dresses, made with embroidered and tucked yokes, finished with embroidery edge around neck and sleeves, fine quality, real value 75c, at 50c.
Infants' long flannel skirts, fine quality, with deep band of cambric, real value \$1.00, at 69c.
Infants' all-wool flannel saques, nicely trimmed in ribbon or stitching, bishop sleeves and turnover cuffs, real value 49c, at 39c.

THE KEY TO OUR SUCCESS

Has been our untiring effort to please the public by furnishing them with **DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE AT THE LOWEST PRICES** consistent with **GOOD QUALITY**. Special **THANKSGIVING OFFERINGS** in every department this week.

SHEET MUSIC.
"Flippity Flop" (2-step); "The Ladies' Man" (2-step); "Alice of Old Vincennes" (waltzes); "Mistress Nell" (waltz); "I Love You All" (song); "I'm Looking For a New Home Now" (song); "Creole Belle" (2-step); for Monday only. **15c**
All Pieces Played Before You Purchase.

Colored Dress Goods
50c
One lot of 48-inch All-wool Mixed VENETIAN CLOTH, in gray, castor and tan, our regular 75c quality; a special bargain at 50c.
75c
One lot of 44-inch CHEVIOTS, all wool, in blue, red, green and brown, 75c.
85c
For a choice of ten pieces 54-inch All-wool VICUNA CLOTH, our regular \$1.25 quality, all new shades, 85c.
\$1.00
For choice of 25 shades 54-inch FRENCH BROADCLOTH, our early season leader at \$1.25, now marked \$1.00.
\$1.00
For a 56-inch Goring, in Oxford, gray and navy blue, former price \$1.50, now marked \$1.00.

LADIES' SHOES.
Second Floor.

Seasonable foot-covering made by thoroughly reliable manufacturers now fills this department. Our large purchases and special discounts enable us to insure the best possible values, of which we note a few below:
Ladies' Kid Lace, matt-kid top, hand-sewed, with extension soles, agate eyes, Spanish arch and heel, Wright & Peters, Rochester make **\$3.50**
Ladies' Kid Lace, perforated vamp, modified mannish shape, extension sole, 1 1/4 heel, made by E. P. Reed & Co., the celebrated **\$3.00**
The best \$2.00 and \$3.00 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe ever made will be shown this week, every pair guaranteed. This will be one of our specials.
Felt Slippers and Quilted Satin Romeos (Alfred Dodge goods), at per pair \$1.00 and **\$1.35**
Lamb's Wool Socks **14c**
Jersey Leggings **75c**

SPECIALS IN BASEMENT.
DOLL SALE.

A KID BODY DOLL, "The American Beauty," made of the best kid, stuffed solidly, fine bisque heads, beautifully curled hair in either light or dark, finished with shoes and stockings, 22 ins. long, at each **98c**
15-inch "American Beauty" Doll **48c**
JOINTED BISQUE DOLL, "The Majestic," the best bisque doll in the city, sleeping eyes, beautiful line in either light or dark color hair, complete with embroidered chemise, shoes and stockings, 19 inches long **\$1.98**
KID BODY DOLL, 13 inches long, complete with shoes and stockings, each **25c**
Doll GO-CARTS and CARRIAGES, strongly made, special to-morrow at, each, 98c, 48c and **23c**

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Children's Wool Pants and Vests, mostly large sizes, in natural and camel's hair color, mostly SAK PLES, ODDS and ENDS, and a few SLIGHTLY SOILED; regular 50c and 75c goods, now marked to **35c**
Ladies' heavy Fleece-lined Vests and Pants, at per garment **15c**
Ladies' extra-heavy Fleece-lined Vests and Pants, vests neatly trimmed, and pants have French waistband, in extra, pebble, or silver gray, regular 35c quality, at per garment **25c**
A bargain in Ladies' extra-heavy Fleece-lined Union Suits, in Egyptian or silver gray, sell everywhere at 50c, our price **35c**
A full line of Ladies' Black Tights, in cotton or wool, either open or closed, ranging in price from 50c to \$2.00 per pair.

THANKSGIVING OFFERINGS.
TABLE LINENS
are of great importance on that memorable day—perhaps next in importance to the turkey itself. Nothing is more appetizing than nice, new table linen, and every housewife should take advantage of this sale.
50c Special for this week, a full bleached Irish Damask, 70 ins. wide, regular 65c value, in this sale only 50c.
\$1.00 Full-sized bleached Dinner Napkins, special this week at \$1.00.
75c Full bleached All-linen Satin Damask, 72 inches wide, beautiful designs, regular price 90c, this week at 75c.
\$1.75 Full 5-8 Damask Napkins to match above Damask, at \$1.75 per dozen.
\$1.00 An 84-inch extra heavy All-linen fine Satin Damask, extra wide cloth, worth \$1.50, will be sold this week at \$1.00.
\$2.98 Full 24x24-inch Dinner Napkins to match above Damask, at \$2.98.

\$2.98 ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT WALKING SKIRT
Flounce bottom, finished with 10 rows of stitching. They are made in blue, gray and black. Special for Monday at
\$2.98
A big lot of DRESS and WALKING SKIRTS have just been received. These are made in serge, cheviot and broadcloth with flounce or flare bottoms, some are trimmed, others are plain. They are the prettiest of the season, and a great variety to select from, all of which were bought at sample prices and which we are going to sell at cutting bottom prices. They range in price from \$2.98 to \$10.00. Among this lot are quite a number of TAFFETA, SATIN and VELVET SKIRTS with flounce or flare bottom, some are trimmed, others are plain, worth if bought out of regular stock from \$15.00 to \$20.00. We are going to sell this lot as long as they last.
\$9.98
A big lot of ODDS and ENDS in All-wool Serge and Homespun

BOOK SALE—In Basement.
We will place on sale Monday several thousand volumes of Cloth-bound Books at unusually low prices.
The LIPTON SERIES, 12mo., uniformly bound in assorted colored silk ribbed cloth, designs stamped, gilt edges, over 600 titles to select from, by the best authors, worth 50c and 75c, at, each **23c**
SNUG CORNER SERIES, 12mo., tasteful cloth-bound designs, over 100 titles to select from, worth 35c, at, each **19c**
AMARANTH SERIES contains 100 titles of popular standard works by the world's most famous authors, cloth-bound, worth 25c, at, each **12c**

CHINA DINNER SETS.
Very Appropriate for Christmas Presents.
A beautiful 100-piece Thin PORCELAIN Dinner Set, in flow blue or green decorations, regular price \$10—a special Holiday Bargain for Monday at
\$7.98
Small lot fine Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces each, 102 pieces, shapes and decorations, worth from \$12.00 to \$16.00 a set, to be closed out at **\$9.48**
An elegant VIENNA CHINA Dinner Set, 102 pieces, shapes and decorations entirely new, former price \$19.00, at **\$13.98**
Handsome HAVILAND CHINA SETS, 100 pieces, different patterns to select from; usual price \$25 per set; will be a special bargain feature in this sale at
\$18.98
TOILET SETS, 10 pieces, in Under-glazed Decorations, price per set, only **\$1.48**
12-piece Set, complete, with Soap Jar, at **\$2.48**
A beautiful 10-piece Set, decorated in natural floral designs, worth \$4.50, opening sale price **\$2.98**
12-piece Set, same style as above, with Soap Jar, at **\$4.98**
TOY TOILET SETS, the newest from Germany, pretty styles, ranging in price from 95c to \$6.00 a set.

Ladies' and Children's Hose
Children's heavy Cotton Hose, seamless 1x1 and corduroy ribbed; all sizes; our regular 15c quality, at per pair **10c**
Children's heavy Wool Hose, in both narrow and wide ribbed; all sizes; our regular 25c quality, at per pair **19c**
Ladies' heavy Fleece-lined Hose, seamless, in both plain or ribbed, always sold at 15c, a special now marked **15c**
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, double soles and toes, high spliced heel, our 25c quality, at per pair **19c**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
Men's Heavy-ribbed Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, in various colors, French neck and neatly-trimmed, regular 35c quality, now marked at **25c**
55c Men's Heavy-ribbed and Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers in blue, tan, ecru and salmon colors, some suits are matched, others are odd garments, regular 90c, at **35c**
42c—All of our 50c Men's Underwear in both ribbed or fleece lined, in various colors at the special low price, per garment **42c**
75c—A full line of Men's Underwear in natural or camel's hair, the New England make, sells everywhere at \$1.00 per garment, our price **75c**
A full line of NORFOLK and NEW BRUNSWICK men's Underwear at exceptionally low prices.

SUITS
in Eton and tight-fitting jacket, some silk-lined. They come in blue, gray, tan and brown, with flare or straight skirts; also a few walking suits, some in taffeta bands, some in taffeta bands, others plain tailor-made, silk-lined jackets, boucans or flare bottom skirts, in all the desirable shades, worth from \$20.00 to \$25.00; only one of a kind;
\$6.98
A big lot of sample suits in All-wool Cheviot, Serge, Homespun and Venetian Cloth, with Eton blouse, tight-fitting and coat effects, some trimmed in taffeta bands, some in taffeta bands, others plain tailor-made, silk-lined jackets, boucans or flare bottom skirts, in all the desirable shades, worth from \$20.00 to \$25.00; only one of a kind;
\$15.00
An All-wool Cheviot and Kersey Cloth Automobile Jacket
42 inches long, with high storm collar or low collar, in gray Oxford and black, lined throughout, worth \$10.00; as a flyer,
\$6.98
Double-faced Cheviot RAGLAN, yoke back, sixty inches long, bell sleeves, with cuff, made in black and Oxford; worth \$12.00; special at **\$8.98**

MEN'S SHOES
Our Men's Shoe sale is pleasing to those critical buyers who are harvesting a great bargain in the footwear at **\$2.95**

98 CENTS
to close out a new line of Children's Silk and Velvet Caps; all sizes, all the newest colors, nicely trimmed, worth \$1.50 to \$2; to close the lot 98c

LADIES' WAISTS.
Ladies' fine All-wool Flannel Waists, bishop sleeves, stock collar, trimmed in narrow black braid, all sizes, at **\$1.25**
Ladies' Extra Quality All-wool Cashmere Waists, corded yoke, also corded back, made with stock collar, black, gray, navy and red, at **\$2.48**
Ladies' fine French Flannel Waists, made with tucked yoke, silk stitching down front, in black, gray, rose and red, at **\$3.50**
Fine Quality Black Taffeta Silk Waists, made with tucked and hemstitched back and front, stock collar, also tucked and hemstitched sleeves, all sizes **\$3.98**

Special Values In Umbrellas
First Floor.
98c Choice of 250 Ladies' and Gent's Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, all styles of handles, best paragon frame. This quality never before sold for less than \$1.25; choice of lot only 98c.
\$1.98 Special Quality of Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with fine handles, either ladies' or men's, worth \$2.50, at \$1.98.
\$2.98 Our leader in quality and beautiful finish, either Ladies' or Men's Umbrellas, worth \$5.00 to \$10.00, this week at only \$2.98.

MEN'S GLOVES.
Men's Fancy and Plain Scotch Wool Gloves; also Wool and Leather Mitts; heavy lined, at, per pair **25c**
Men's Fine Imported Scotch Wool Gloves, in fancy patterns; also Fine Yarn Knit Gloves, in white, red, blue, brown and black, also fancy patterns, 50c at, per pair **50c**
Heavy Wool-lined Kid and Mocha; also Astrakhan Gloves, with kid or mocha palms, at, per pair, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
Large line Men's Dress Gloves, in Kid, mocha and suedes, in Fowne's, Dent's, D. & P. and all the best makes, in all the newest shades, at per pair \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
MUFFLERS—Men's Good Warm Woolen Mufflers, in neat plaids, stripes, 25c and figures, full size at **25c**
Large line Men's Square Silk Mufflers, in white, black and fancy patterns, also full line of Oxford, Opera and Full Dress Protectors, in black and colors, at from 50c to \$1.00.
The best selected line of OUTING FLANNEL NIGHT ROBES ever shown, in fancy stripes and figures, at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
Large line Flannelette PAJAMA Suits, with plain and military collar, in neat and fancy patterns, at from \$1.00 per suit up.

BIG SAMPLE LINE OF FUR JACKETS
\$12.95
Made of French coney fur, 24 inches long, made with high storm collars and lapels, lined with Skinner's satin. All these we bought under value, and shall sell at a great bargain. We guarantee the linings for two years, and practically make you a present of them at \$12.95.
\$15.00
For an elegant Electric SEAL JACKET, 24 inches long, with high storm collar, lined with Skinner's satin, guaranteed for two years, at \$15.00.
\$25.00
For an exceptionally good Electric Seal Jacket, with Chinilla shawl collar, lined with Skinner's satin. The fur and lining in this garment guaranteed for two years.
\$55.00 An Electric Seal Jacket, 24 inches long, with beautiful mink shawl collar and cuffs, lined with heavy broadcloth satin; a bargain at \$55.00.
\$75.00 A rare beauty in a PERSIAN LAMB Jacket, 24 inches long, with high storm collar and lapels, lined with heavy satin; a wonder at \$75.00.
A Coney Scarf, with six tails, for **79c**
An Imitation Mink Scarf, with six tails and chain fastener, at **\$1.48**
Skunk Scarf, with eight tails and chain fastener, at **\$3.48**
An Imitation Mink Storm Collar, with four tails, lined with satin, at **\$3.48**


49c pairs American Lady Corsets in long lengths only, sizes 18 to 30, in white or black, worth \$1.25, will be sold to close lot at 49c

LOUISVILLE'S GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE
Herman Strauss
414-416-418-420-422 WEST MARKET ST.

MACKINTOSHES.
Second Floor.
Misses' and Children's Brown and Blue Check Mackintoshes, with velvet collar and large, full cape, all sizes, at **\$1.98**
Children's Blue, Castor and Tan Automobile Mackintoshes, velvet collar and full back, all sizes **\$2.98**
UNDERSKIRTS.
Second Floor.
Ladies' Fancy Stripes Yoke-band Flannelette Underskirt **29c**
Ladies' Black Saten Petticoats, corded and tucked ruffles, accordion flounce, with extra small ruffle **98c**
Ladies' Fancy Knit Underskirts, light and dark shades, solid borders **49c**

House Wrappers.
Second Floor.
An elegant assortment of Ladies' Flannel Wrappers, dark patterns, finished with strap back and extra full skirts; all sizes,
49c
A special lot of Percale Wrappers, finished with deep flounce, beaded yoke and ruffles over shoulders; these are in large sizes only; would be big values at \$1.25 if we had all sizes; a low price to close them out,
59c
Ladies' Flannelette Tea Gowns, rich designs, beautifully trimmed, deep flounce yoke, bishop sleeves, extra full skirt **\$1.98**
Ladies' Fancy Striped Flannelette Bath or Lounging Robes, front and sleeves beautifully finished in matched borders, \$1.25 value; our 79c price **79c**
Ladies' beautiful Eiderdown Bath Robes, richly finished with deep flounce, heavy cord and tassels, colors blue, gray, pink and red, at **\$3.98**
Fascinators, all-wool, with or without beaded tops, black, white and colored, 25c value, at **12c**

LOWER DUTIES

Republican Party Leaders Said To Realize

TARIFF MUST BE REFORMED.

PRESIDENT GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND THE WEST DEMANDS IT.

CANNOT BE LONG DELAYED.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—A Washington letter from Walter Wellman to the Record-Herald says:
"Tariff reform is delayed, not beaten. During the last forty-eight hours President Roosevelt and other Republican leaders have been made to understand that if the West is to be held in line for the policy of protection some concessions must soon be given in the way of a reduction of the duties. Governor-elect Cummins, of Iowa, is one of a number of Western Republicans who have preached this doctrine, not only at the White House, but elsewhere. Though it has been pretty well determined not to have any revision of the tariff during the coming winter, nor any practical reciprocity, this winter is not to be the end of all things. The underlying truth of the situation, as we have it to-day, is probably that a majority of the chief men of the party have decided that the tariff shall not be touched now. But they appreciate the strength of the demand for reform that has come out of the West, and they are preparing to pay heed to it before the next presidential election. Naturally the Washington view of the case is a political one, and the politicians figure as follows:
The Republican party can hold the East. It cannot gain anything in the South. To carry the country it must make sure of holding the West. If the West will have a reform of the tariff, why, it must be had. To this extent at least the Western advocates of lower

duties have made an impression upon the minds of the President and his advisers. If they continue their fight they will win.
The best statement of the attitude of the Western people yet made here was that which Governor-elect Cummins gave President Roosevelt last night.
First—Western Republicans want the tariff revised, either by means of a direct reduction in certain articles, or by reciprocity treaties, which shall mean something tangible and practical.
Second—They will not be satisfied with a policy of "let well enough alone," nor with any makeshift thereof which merely reduces or revises, but actually does nothing of the sort.
Third—They will not be put off with reciprocity treaties which affect non-competitive articles and goods, because they know such reciprocity is a sham.
Fourth—The people of the West are not content to sit idly by whilst continental countries are reducing tariff rates and shutting out the agricultural products of this country from those markets in retaliation for continuation of our high tariff walls for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers.
Fifth—The people of the West will not long endure paying for home-made products goods sold for abroad, and if the tariff is responsible for this state of affairs they want it revised.
Sixth—The people of the West want competition in all the goods which they consume, and if they cannot get com-

petition at home they want the tariff let down so that it may come from abroad.
Western Republicans who speak frankly to their Eastern confederates tell them this is an issue which cannot be played with. It must be met, and be met fairly and squarely. There is no threat of defeat to the Republican party, no attempt to intimidate, but a simple statement of conditions of things as they exist.
One thing Western leaders fear is that if the Republican party continues to stand for protection as it now does, without any modification and without any extension of real reciprocity, the Democrats will be able to take the field as champions of tariff reform and of reciprocity. One well-known Republican from the West said to-day:
"If it comes about in the next presidential campaign that the Republican party stands for high and unmodified tariff and that the Democrats stand for a reduction of duties that will enable us to hold our foreign markets, the Democrats will carry several States in the West."
President Roosevelt has eagerly listened to these Republicans concerning public opinion in the West. He realizes the gravity of the situation. While he is aware that nothing of great value in the way of changes can be effected during the coming winter, he counsels patience and faith in the future. The President's discussion of these questions in his message will be full and frank.

BLUNDERS
That Made Queer Changes In the Scriptures.
COMPOSITORS' CARELESSNESS
RESPONSIBLE FOR PECULIAR BIBLICAL ERRORS.
"BLESSED ARE PLACEMAKERS"

The first complete copy was that of Miles Coverdale, dated 1535, based upon the Swiss-German version, combining the work of Luther, Tyndale, and the Vulgate. This edition was dedicated to Henry VIII, and gave rise to a curious story. An idea became prevalent that in one or two copies Paul was made to describe himself as "Paul, a knave of Jesus Christ." As a matter of fact this was not the case, but taking advantage of the offer of a nobleman that he would pay a high price for a copy, a man named Thornton ingeniously altered the word "servant" in the text to "knave," afterward selling the forgery to the bibliophile for a handsome sum. This, called the "Knave" Bible, may be said to be the earliest of those queer series of blunders which have often invested ancient Bibles with fictitious values. Thirty-five years earlier, however, Pope Sixtus IV. had published an edition of the Vulgate, which he was afterward obliged to suppress; for the Bible was full of gross errors. To-day a copy of this is a great "find," and one was known to fetch some hundreds of pounds, but this can scarcely be reckoned an English Bible.
The Knave Bible.
After "The Knave Bible" came "The Bug Bible." This was one printed in

1549 by the authority of Edward VI., and its curiosity lies in the rendering of the seventh verse of the third chapter of Genesis came to be known as "the Breeches Bible." It was called the Geneva Bible because it was translated there in 1557 by English Churchmen who had fled to Switzerland to escape the bonfire of Smithfield, which were then merrily cracking under the supervision of Queen Mary. It was the first Bible printed in Roman letters and divided into verses, and prior to the

version of King James was the one in common use in England.
In 1562 appeared "The Placemakers' Bible," so called from the word appearing so in Matthew through a typographical error instead of "Blessed are the peacemakers."
Pagan Bible.
"The Pagan Bible," published in 1572, earned its name from the lack of taste (or was it knowledge?) displayed by its illustrator, who ornamented the text with woodcuts depicting pagan deities and their mythological adventures. For instance, at the beginning of one of the Epistles was a view of Mount Olympus, and the figures of a Siren, Apollo and Daphne. Close on the heels of this astonishingly incongruous production came "The Treacle Bible," a verse in Jeremiah reading: "There is no more treacle at Gilead."
Such errors as most of the above were clearly enough due to the indeliberate carelessness of a compositor, but there is an element of prophecy, a suggestion of the "pen which breaks the scepter." In the blunder of an early Georgian Bible, which makes King David declare that "Printers persecuted him without a cause." The substitution of the word "printers" for "princes" caused this Bible to be called the "Printers' Bible."

version of King James was the one in common use in England.
In 1562 appeared "The Placemakers' Bible," so called from the word appearing so in Matthew through a typographical error instead of "Blessed are the peacemakers."
Pagan Bible.
"The Pagan Bible," published in 1572, earned its name from the lack of taste (or was it knowledge?) displayed by its illustrator, who ornamented the text with woodcuts depicting pagan deities and their mythological adventures. For instance, at the beginning of one of the Epistles was a view of Mount Olympus, and the figures of a Siren, Apollo and Daphne. Close on the heels of this astonishingly incongruous production came "The Treacle Bible," a verse in Jeremiah reading: "There is no more treacle at Gilead."
Such errors as most of the above were clearly enough due to the indeliberate carelessness of a compositor, but there is an element of prophecy, a suggestion of the "pen which breaks the scepter." In the blunder of an early Georgian Bible, which makes King David declare that "Printers persecuted him without a cause." The substitution of the word "printers" for "princes" caused this Bible to be called the "Printers' Bible."

GET TOGETHER

Centre and Central University Alumni Organize.

THE ASSOCIATION OUTLINED.

AT BANQUET THANKSGIVING NIGHT OFFICERS WILL BE ELECTED.

PROMINENT MEN INVITED.

The lion and the lamb—which the lion or which the lamb dependant says not—laid down together at the Young Men's Christian Association building last night. The alumni of Centre College and the alumni of Central University, living in Louisville, met at the Y. M. C. A. building and perfected plans for a joint alumni association.

Two or three days ago the movement was put on foot here by Mr. Benjamin S. Washer. Some time before that Prof. Clarence M. Gardner and Dr. L. H. Blanton undertook to form an organization in Danville, and met with such success that it was determined to extend the field of operations. It was then that Mr. Washer was asked to work to a similar end in Louisville. The meeting last night was the result. There were present over forty alumni of the two old institutions, which were recently consolidated.

The assembly was called to order by Mr. Washer, who was elected chairman. Leading professional men of the city—lawyers, doctors and ministers—made talks, and a general good feeling existed. It was stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of preparing for a banquet to be given next Thursday night at the Galt House and repeated every Thanksgiving Day, after the football game, the association hoping to have a Danville team in the city for a game on those days.

Enough enthusiasm was displayed at last night's meeting to assure the success of the banquet next Thursday night, when a permanent organization will be formed. The following committees were named: Mr. Washer serving on each as ex-officio member:

Committee on Invitation—J. H. Chandler, chairman; J. Y. Norman, Frank Fairleigh, R. N. Krieger.

Committee on Banquet—Clement B. Spaulding, chairman; Gaylord Hall, Charles Kinkaid.

Committee on Organization—A. P. Humphrey, chairman; Bennett H. Young, E. C. McKay, H. H. Swetts, W. L. Halsey, Thomas W. Smith.

It is hoped to have at least 150 men at the banquet. Each plate will cost \$1. Dr. W. C. Roberts, the president of the consolidated colleges, will probably preside as toastmaster, and Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Gov. J. C. W. Beckham and the Hon. Adlai Stevenson will be invited to respond to the sentiments on the program. The various branches of the college will be represented on the toast list. One of the faculty, one of the older alumni, one of the younger alumni and one of the athletes will be asked to make addresses.

The association will doubtless promote good fellowship among former factions, wiping out the old feeling.

On next Thursday afternoon Central University and the Y. M. C. A. eleven will play at the baseball park and the temporary organization of the alumni association is expected to increase the interest.

The game will be for the State championship.

SUBJECTS AGREED UPON FOR DISCUSSION.

Legislative Committee of State Educational Association Meets.

A meeting of the Legislative Committee of the State Educational Association held its meeting yesterday at the Willard Hotel.

The members agreed on the following subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the association, which will be in session here December 26, 27 and 28:

Three-class certificates should be abolished.

Length of school term should be extended seven months.

County should be made the unit of taxation.

Examination for graduation should be held in the month of May instead of June.

Mr. H. V. McChesney, Superintendent of Public Instruction, acted as chairman of the meeting.

Anderson Circuit Court.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The docket for the next term of the Anderson Circuit Court contains twenty-two Commonwealth, twenty-six common law and fifty-four equity cases.

There are ten suits against the Southern railway for amounts aggregating \$46,325. The Anderson County Telephone Company is made defendant in five cases, none of which are for large amounts.

Killed By Freight Train.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Nov. 23.—Rufus Thompson, of Whiteland, Ind., was struck by a southbound freight train at Tunnel Hill about 5 o'clock this morning and instantly killed. He was accompanied by Walter Yancy, of Springfield, Ky. They got into a box car in Louisville and were struck in leaving the car. Thompson was seven-year old.

4th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Time to Think It Over

Will Celebrate

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

Nov. 25, Nov. 26, Nov. 27.

Just four years ago we added our Grocery Department; our success has been phenomenal. Our prices are correct, our business rapidly grows, and now we can truthfully state we have without exception the largest Food Store in the South. We handle only pure unadulterated goods, purchased from the most reliable markets throughout the world.

We are centrally located. Our store and stock are kept scrupulously clean. Our system of management is perfect. Our prices are correct, our business rapidly grows, and now we can truthfully state we have without exception the largest Food Store in the South. We handle only pure unadulterated goods, purchased from the most reliable markets throughout the world.

Home-Made Mince Meat. Carefully made of the very best material and flavored with rare old brandy. 20c lb.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Home-Made Mince Meat. 2-lb. pails 60c; 10-lb. pails \$1.10.

Fennell Plum Pudding. 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c.

R. & R. Plum Pudding. 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c.

Home-Made Fruit Cake. Made by a celebrated recipe; ingredients the best; 1 lb.; 2 lbs.; 3 lbs.; 5 lbs.; per lb. 30c.

Shelled Pecans, lb. 50c.

Salted Almonds, lb. 50c.

Salted Peanuts, lb. 25c.

Candied Cherries, lb. 50c.

Candied Pineapple, lb. 50c.

Sea Moss Farina, pkgs. 25c.

Junet Tablets, pkg. 10c.

Liquid Rennet, bot. 20c.

Paper Cakes for individual service, dozen 15c.

Paper Dollies, doz. 10c.

Baker's Chocolate, lb. 35c.

EX Confectioners' Sugar, 5 lbs. 25c.

Butter Seasoning, pkgs. 10c.

Candied Ginger, lb. 40c.

Wax Candles, assorted colors, box 10c.



324 WEST MARK ST.

AN EASY PUZZLE PICTURE.



FIND WHAT UNCLE SAM HAS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

PATRONAGE OF GREATER NEW YORK

NEARLY \$50,000,000 A YEAR

The patronage of Greater New York amounts in the aggregate to nearly \$50,000,000. The table shows the number of positions in the various departments and the money paid out in annual salaries to the employees:

Department	No. of Annual Employees	Annual Salaries
Executive	21	\$7,150
Board of City Record	183	\$2,520
Law	183	\$2,520
Municipal Assembly	183	\$2,520
Finance	183	\$2,520
Police	7,713	\$10,822,535
Highways	2,569	\$2,565,062
Sewers	82	\$1,855,536
Bridges	527	\$75,000
Water	1,254	\$1,455,448
Street cleaning	4,771	\$2,581,062
Public buildings, lighting and supplies	833	\$26,692
Fire Department	2,737	\$4,010,135
Building Department	491	\$58,125
Dock	1,283	\$1,175,269
Health	928	\$70,768
Prison	1,154	\$154,424
Correction	493	\$33,106
Park	1,571	\$1,308,424
Board of Estimate and Apportionment	1,183	\$11,248,612
Public Improvements	294	\$247,020
Board of Special Sessions	194	\$1,248,612
Borough Presidents	21	\$4,000
Board of Assessors	18	\$35,800
Board of Coroner	26	\$42,800
Aqueduct Commissioners	106	\$128,841
City Court	28	\$117,100
Court of Special Sessions	129	\$330,250
City Magistrates	129	\$330,250
Board of Aldermen	170	\$388,100
Commissioners of Accounts	4	\$149,620
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	1	1,500
Board of Estimate and Apportionment	2	6,500
Board of Municipal Statistics	2	2,300
Board of Municipal Statistics	21	17,000
Municipal Civil Service Commission	18	\$6,300
Change of Grade Damage Commission	6	15,100
Board of Rapid Transit	69	\$133,292
Railroad Commission	26	70,800
Board of Public Works	4	3,300
Examining Board of Planners	28	\$22,732

STEAL JEWELRY.

PORCH CLIMBERS ROB C. H. HENSEL'S RESIDENCE.

Ascend To the Second Floor While Members of Family Are At Supper.

Porch climbers are again at work in Louisville, and C. H. Hensel, of 1709 Brook street, was their first victim. They entered his home while the family was at supper, and secured jewelry valued at \$80. The robbery was neatly done, and the robbers left no trace. The Hensel family ate supper about 6:30 o'clock. The dining-room is on the first floor, and the jewelry, a ring with a solitaire diamond setting, another set with pearls and emeralds, a diamond cluster ring, a gold watch, a plain gold ring and a silver watch chain, were in a bureau drawer of a front room on the second floor.

The jewelry was there in the afternoon, and it was merely by accident that the robbery was discovered. A member of the family, who wanted to wear one of the rings, went to the bureau drawer and found it empty.

The house was searched, but the windows were not fastened. It was at first believed that a sneak thief entered the house. The detectives, when they were notified, put little faith in the theory, as they were notified a few days ago that porch-climbers were robbing houses in Cincinnati, and that they would likely come here.

All the regular detectives and the district detectives patrolled the southern part of the city. They credited the rumor that the thieves would probably come here, and were on the lookout for them.

Chief of Police Gunther said: "The people want to be on the lookout now. The police and detectives are working together to try to catch these thieves. Valuable should be carefully guarded. I simply want to warn the people."

That the burglars were not amateurs is shown by the manner in which they operated. They took nothing that they place anything, and took nothing that could not easily be disposed of.

Joseph E. Kilfin, Jr., formerly a clerk at Seibach's Hotel, writes his friends here that he has secured a nice position in Denver as chief clerk at the Columbus Hotel. Mr. Kilfin left here last spring to accept a clerkship at a summer hotel in Colorado, and when that closed for the summer he went to Denver and went with the Columbus. He writes that Robert Meriwether and Virgil Bickel, both Louisville boys, are at Colorado Springs, have nice positions and are doing well. Mr. Meriwether is clerk in one of the leading hotels, and Mr. Bickel is introducing Louisville cigars to the Colorado trade.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE FOR MRS. M'KINLEY.

A Bill For That Purpose Will Be Introduced At the Coming Session of Congress.

Washington, Nov. 23.—A number of personal letters from Mrs. McKinley's friends in Washington have been passing through the hands of the local post-office authorities recently. The letters were, of course, stamped. This calls to mind the fact that one of the first bills to be presented at the coming session of Congress is one to give Mrs. McKinley a personal franking privilege such as has been the custom to confer on the widows of deceased Presidents. Mrs. Julia Grant and Mrs. James A. Garfield both enjoy such a privilege, and Mrs. McKinley will undoubtedly be given the same franking right early in the coming session of Congress.

BOUGHT BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Wabash System Did Not Get Ohio and Little Kanawha Railroad As Reported.

Marietta, O., Nov. 23.—The Ohio and Little Kanawha railway, between this city and Zanesville, which was supposed to have been sold some time ago to the Wabash system, has been sold to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the deal closing a week ago. Both systems were after the road, the former to complete its line from the lakes to the seaboard by way of the undeveloped coal lands of West Virginia. The latter wanted it to connect its southwestern system with the main line. The purchase gives the Baltimore and Ohio control of the line from Marietta to Zanesville.

HELPED HIS EMPLOYEES, BUT NOT THE MARKET.

Connecticut's Great Print Cloth Manufacturer Not Loved By Competitors.

"That little play of Borden's has played havoc with the print market," said Mr. R. H. Fall, of New York, to a reporter for the Courier-Journal at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. Fall travels for an Eastern printing house and he says that it is almost impossible to sell calicoes because of the condition of the market, brought about by Mr. Borden, who reduced the prices on ginghams, blacks and whites, and blue prints. He said that the general buying public thought that as the company of which Mr. Borden is at the head, reduced prices, every other company had followed suit, and he said that it was a hard matter to convince merchants that the reductions only applied to the prints made by that particular company.

Insane Passenger's Deed.

Queenstown, Nov. 23.—As the steamer Cymric, from Liverpool yesterday for New York, was coming down the channel this morning, Thomas Halliday, of Ohio, one of her passengers, attempted to kill his wife and then committed suicide. He used a knife. Halliday had shown evidences of insanity for a day or two.

COULD NOT CASH CHECK.

Combined Wealth of Porto Rican Town Unable To Meet It.

[Army and Navy Journal.]

As illustrating the scarcity of money in Puerto Rico it is related that when a Government check for \$2,949 arrived in Manati a few days ago in payment of the town's excise collections for the preceding month it caused a genuine sensation. The city employees and their immediate army of creditors commenced to parade in front of the Mayor, who stood up holding the check so that all might see. Two thousand

SURPRISE SPECIAL

SALE NO. 110.

Men's Oxford Vicuna BOX OVERCOATS.

Graceful style and fashionable length—good heavy winter weight—they're exceptionally well tailored and guaranteed in every respect absolutely—made with velvet collars and lined with Italian cloth.



Week Beginning Saturday

\$5

Ending Next Friday

Did you ever see anything in The Big Store's ads or window displays that you couldn't get in the right size?

Did you ever hear of anyone having to make any explanation if he wanted his money back? Did you ever hear of a more liberal offer than The Big Store's proposition to keep all its clothing in repair for one year without charge? Did you ever hear of a misrepresentation at The Big Store? Did you ever hear of anyone being treated with discourtesy at The Big Store? Did you ever hear of anyone who did not get complete and absolute satisfaction at The Big Store?

Men's Stylish Suits and Overcoats at

3, 5, 7.50

Are the wonder and admiration of all who behold. Fashionable blue and black and Oxford Beaver, Kersey, Frieze and Vicuna Overcoats—and the newest effects, greenish shades and others in Cashmere and Cheviot Suits. Every possible taste is pleased and everybody is fitted to perfection.

Boys' Knee-Pants Suits at \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5

Are sewed with the celebrated iron-grip stitch. They fit; they wear; they are the best values in the world. Boys' Top Coats at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 and up.

Men's Fine Suits and Overcoats at

10, 12, 15

And still are the acme of elegance. The popular Yoke, Raginette and Full Box Models in Overcoats of imported Meltons, Kersey, Venetians and Vicunas in Oxford and other shades—and pure Worsted, Cheviot and Superfine Velour Cashmere Suits in new designs and colorings. They are the finest qualities produced.

Young Men's Stylish Suits at \$2.50, \$4.50, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12

Are made up of strikingly new Cashmeres and Cheviots in new patterns. All materials are from mills of high repute. Young Men's Overcoats at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7.00, \$7.50 and up.

It stands alone in the records of trade—the unmatched Double Guarantee. Money back in an instant if any purchase fails to please. All clothing bought here is pressed and repaired for one year free.

MEN'S HEAVY UNDERWEAR Derby Ribbed and Fleece-lined, in tan, blue and plain colors. 25c, 45c, 75c.

MEN'S SWEATERS Excellent qualities in Maroon, Black or Blue. \$1.00, \$1.48, \$2.00.

BOYS' UNDERWEAR Heavy and fleece-lined. 25c, 45c.

MEN'S FANCY SHIRTS Newest novelties in Percal and Madras Cloth. 45c, 95c, \$1.48.

MEN'S WOOL HALF HOSE Camel's Hair and Natural Wool. 12c, 25c, 35c.

BOYS' PERCALE WAISTS with detachable patent waistbands. 25c, 35c, 45c.

MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR In Camel's Hair, natural, tan or brown. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

MEN'S SCOTCH GLOVES In red, black, gray, white and Scotch effects. 25c, 45c, 75c.

Men's and Boys' Hats 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$3.00

In new blocks, Derby, Alpine, Panama, Golf and Straight-brim shaped. Every hat is of pure fur material and fast color. Men's and Boys' All-wool Caps 25c and 48c.

FLYER FOR MONDAY ONLY—Boys' Double-breasted Blue Cheviot and Fanny Cassimere Knee-pants Suits—ages 6 to 15—sewed with the iron-grip stitch \$1.50

THE BIG STORE

424, 426, 428, 430, 432 and 434 West Market St., Between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Milton M. Marblestone & Co.

Home-Made Bread

PURE, SWEET, LIGHT AND WHOLESOME

Better bread and cheaper bread than your cook can make, and therefore the bread that you ought to use. Try it. Made by the U. S. Bakery; fresh every day at the groceries.

ATTEMPT TO UNIONIZE CERTAIN JOB OFFICES.

First Vice President of International Typographical Union Here For the Purpose.

Mr. Charles E. Hawkes, of Chicago, first vice president of the International Typographical Union, is here to assist the local organization in unionizing the non-union job printing offices of the city. While here Mr. Hawkes will help the union officials to prepare a bill that will have introduced in the next General Assembly, requiring that all State printing be done by the union labor.

Mr. Charles E. Hawkes, of Chicago, first vice president of the International Typographical Union, is here to assist the local organization in unionizing the non-union job printing offices of the city. While here Mr. Hawkes will help the union officials to prepare a bill that will have introduced in the next General Assembly, requiring that all State printing be done by the union labor.

HELPED HIS EMPLOYEES, BUT NOT THE MARKET.

Connecticut's Great Print Cloth Manufacturer Not Loved By Competitors.

"That little play of Borden's has played havoc with the print market," said Mr. R. H. Fall, of New York, to a reporter for the Courier-Journal at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. Fall travels for an Eastern printing house and he says that it is almost impossible to sell calicoes because of the condition of the market, brought about by Mr. Borden, who reduced the prices on ginghams, blacks and whites, and blue prints. He said that the general buying public thought that as the company of which Mr. Borden is at the head, reduced prices, every other company had followed suit, and he said that it was a hard matter to convince merchants that the reductions only applied to the prints made by that particular company.

FLOW OF OIL

Is Struck In Southern Portion of Wyoming

NEAR THE TOWN OF FOSSIL.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY SCIENTISTS.

EFFECT OF THE DISCOVERY.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Fossil, Wyo., Nov. 22.—The first strike of any value of oil for commercial uses which has been made in the West was made at this little town in Wyoming a few days ago. The town of Fossil, if it can be called a town, was never heard of until slightly over a year ago, when the Union Pacific railroad took an excursion of scientists and geologists to Fossil for the purpose of having them investigate the mountains surrounding for evidences of prehistoric races of animals, and to enlighten history by the discoveries which might be made. Groups of scientists are still working about the country and one Pittsburgh corps is now preparing for shipment a mastodonte specimen almost intact, which is expected to create a furore in the scientific world when it reaches the Pittsburgh institution to which it will be consigned.

Oil Indications Discovered.

During the investigations of these scientists, it was announced with positiveness that oil suitable for fuel and lubrication and possibly for illumination, existed in large quantities in this district. This announcement caused the immediate organization of numerous companies, some with a determined purpose and sufficient funds to pursue investigations to a conclusion, others with the intent only of selling stock for the benefit of the promoters. Oil lands were taken up in almost endless quantities until now almost every foot of available land in the Fossil district has been filed upon by individuals or representatives of the corporations which have been organized.

Until the oil strike was made at Fossil, but very little development work was being done. The Consolidated Oil Company of Salt Lake was the only corporation which pursued its investigation to the extent of deep drilling, except the Paraffine Company, an Idaho concern. Both of these companies have been operating near Fossil, the well now being bored by the Consolidated Oil Company being situated three and one-half miles east of the Fossil station by direct line, but about six miles by the circuitous route necessitated by the rough character of the country. The drilling is being done by M. L. Baisley, of Los Angeles, Cal., an experienced oil man, who became so enthusiastic as the work progressed that he has invested the largest share of the proceeds of his work in securing title to oil land in the Fossil district. For some weeks Mr. Baisley had been working night and day until at last his labors were rewarded about daylight Wednesday morning by a sudden gushing sound and the gushing from the well of a stream of a heavy dark brown liquid, which, after the recovery from his joyful surprise, Mr. Baisley directed the digging of a trench into which the oil was conducted.

First Flow of Oil in Wyoming.

The flow was not heavy, being about a barrel an hour, or twenty-four barrels a day. But there was significance in the fact that this was the first flow of oil that had been experienced in Wyoming. The flow was struck at a depth of 550 feet and from this fact it was concluded that the first stratum of oil sand had been touched by the drill. Mr. Baisley's experience prompted him to say that at a depth of 900 feet a continuous and heavy flow of oil would be reached and he promptly resumed sinking pipe, thereby cutting off the flow and at once ending an interesting scene.

Where the Well Is Situated.

The well is situated almost in the bottom of a pocket of a mountain of the same formation as the Fossil mountain lying immediately south of Fossil station. The spot where drilling was begun was selected by Prof. F. H. White, of the Southern Pacific Department of Agriculture, which is making examinations of the Wyoming lands for the purpose of learning what they actually contain.

Supply Inexhaustible.

As to the quantity of oil in this region, all the experts agree in the vicinity of Fossil to be inexhaustible. The development of the oil regions in Wyoming will furnish to the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the Southern Pacific additional opportunities for lessening the cost of transportation even though the lines do own or control immense deposits of coal.

From sources which are apparently authentic the information is obtained that experiments carried on in the vicinity of Fossil in the Southern Pacific road will be repeated on the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line, and it may come in time within a few months that a large proportion of the engines of these lines will be equipped with the use of oil for fuel instead of coal. For this fact alone, the final discovery of flowing oil in Southern Wyoming is of immense importance to the commercial world. It is one more factor in the development of the western half of the continent to which the whole country is turning for its most important products.

ORGANIZING AGAINST THE PREDATORY COW.

Women of Paducah Taking Active Steps To See That the Law Is Enforced.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A few days ago the Civic Federation of Women's Clubs was formed in this city for the purpose of bringing about



We are Sole Agents in Louisville and vicinity for these celebrated Stoves and Ranges. We handle them because after years of experience we find them to be THE BEST that are made. We constantly carry a full and complete assortment of all styles.

FOR THANKSGIVING!

Your dinner will be just right and the turkey done to a queen's taste if you have them cooked on a BUCK RANGE. There's all the difference in the world in a good cooker. The warmth of a home is easily generated by a BUCK HEATER. We will supply you quickly

\$3.48 \$19.90 IT IS TIME FOR STOVES.

Winter is upon you; prepare for its chilling frosts and nipping atmosphere; make home warm and comfortable.

\$3.98 \$7.98 \$9.98 \$12.98

Has a beautiful Oil Heating Stove, polished steel body, nickel footfalls, nickel ampanels, nickel urn, elaborate cast work, etc.

Will buy a Buck's Up-to-date Heater—perfect of its kind and cost only \$12.98. It is of heavy iron, well made and very durable.

And then up for your choice of an enormous variety of Buck's Airtight Heaters—the acme of skill in the way of stove construction.

Largest Housefurnishers in the World.
BUCK'S RHODES-BURFORD FURNITURE CO.
681, 683, 685, 687, 689 West Market St., Louisville, Ky.

Your credit is good at this store for anything you need for Thanksgiving. New lines of specially attractive Holiday Furniture have just been placed on sale. We are showing the handsomest things this year that have ever appeared in this market. Call and inspect.

NO SURPRISE.

Rumor of Revolution in the Klondike.

MINERS WANT A REPUBLIC.

LEVYING OF ROYALTY AND CLOSING OF CREEKS.

CAUSE GREAT DISCONTENT.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—The Press says: The report that armed revolution is threatened in the Klondike will not come as a surprise to the readers of this paper. The staff correspondent of The Press, George Nor McCall, who visited Alaska for the Press last summer, pointed out the intensely bitter feeling existing between the people of the Klondike region and the Dominion authorities. He was the first newspaper correspondent to reveal the true state of feeling and expose the injustice to which miners and prospectors were subjected by the Dominion authorities. The exactions to which the people of the Klondike are subjected are worse than those under which the colonies groaned before the American Revolution. The exactions of the Government are little short of oppression, and at a meeting which was attended by The Press correspondent in the Adelphi Theater, Dawson City, on August 2, resident Canadians, in thinly veiled phrases, declared that unless justice was accorded the Klondike a revolution would undoubtedly result.

A Critical Condition.

From the Associated Press dispatches it would seem that affairs up there and throughout the entire Yukon territory have about reached a crisis. There is little doubt, however, that the conditions have been exaggerated in the San Francisco story. Yet the situation in Dawson City, and throughout all the mining regions of the British Yukon territory, is exceedingly critical, and it only needs a leader of ability and fearlessness to stir up a great deal of trouble for Canada, in the Caribou, Stewart River and Klondike mining districts.

A republic in the Yukon territory is a chimera, it would be byword and laughing stock. All told, there are less than 80,000 people now in the region. Of these, the vast majority are Americans. Any attempt to erect a republic would involve international complications. And yet it is not to be supposed that the enraged miners would stop to consider such an outcome, once they are in rebellion against the constituted authorities in the district.

Northwest Mounted Police.

These policemen are grouped in little squads from the American boundary at the summit of the White Pass to the international boundary below Dawson City, at stations thirty miles apart. Each station is a telegraph office and of the two or three men to each squad, one must be an operator. It is this body of men therefore, hardened, disciplined and fearless, among the founders of a Klondike republic would have to encounter and overcome.

The argument in the San Francisco story is that the new revolt would be time to grow and the republic to establish itself during the ensuing six months of winter. This shows an ignorance of Arctic conditions. Mounted police from other portions of Canada could be hurried to the scene. All of them are snow-shoe experts and while traveling would be necessarily slow they could mass in sufficient numbers to present a formidable front and possibly gain, and hold, control of the base of supplies for provision, which would be the strategic point.

In the long list of grievances which mine owners, merchants and prospectors hold against the Canadian Government, the principal ones are the levying of a heavy royalty on all gold mined in the country, the closing of certain of the most valuable and richest creeks, and the miners' license fees.

Robbing the Miners.

The levying of the royalty has done more to cause discontent than anything else, barring the scandal of "closing" the creeks to prospectors. The gold commissioner is the authority who collects the royalty, which goes to maintain the wretched roads and pay the mounted



Woman's Debt to Cardui

Before I began taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught I had almost given up the idea of trying to get relief from my trouble. My menses did not last more than two days and I had cramps in the lower part of my stomach and my limbs ached. My eyes and nostrils became sore. But now since taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught I passed the month without a pain and ran the whole time. I feel like a new woman. I advise all suffering women to take Wine of Cardui. I owe my health to your wonderful "Women's Relief".

Mrs. A. D. PAIGE.

Why will any woman hesitate to take Wine of Cardui with Mrs. Paige's plain, honest story before her?

WINE OF CARDUI

regulates the menses perfectly and cures all the distressing ills that are caused by the irregular flow. There is no excuse for any reader of this paper submitting to days of suffering every month. Do you think Mrs. Paige would let her trouble run another day again, now that she knows what it is to be well and strong? You will be like another woman in a short time if you secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today and take it according to directions. Mrs. Paige is only one among thousands of women who have secured relief from Wine of Cardui. It cures leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and every kind of "female trouble." Try it!

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOGS.

What They Cost London in Money, Discomfort and Disease.

A DARK NOVEMBER DAY.

ESTIMATED THAT IT COSTS FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE GAS COMPANIES PROFIT.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

London, Nov. 18.—It has been calculated by some one for the London Globe that a real November fog costs London about \$50,000 a day, of which the gas companies receive a considerable proportion, the total consumption of gas on the occasion of a foggy day being about 150,000,000 cubic feet, costing in the halcyon days of comparatively cheap coal, \$24,000, of which \$8,000 may be put down to the fog's account. In addition to the cost in money, there is, moreover, the cost in life, for, although fogs are valuable disinfectants, owing to the presence of carbon, familiarly designated smogs, in large quantities, there is no doubt that they act deleteriously upon the public health, especially upon that of those afflicted with asthma and bronchitis. A series of fogs about Christmas, 1881, for instance, so increased the mortality in London that in the course of a few weeks over four thousand people died who otherwise would probably have survived. Another item of expenditure is the fog signal, a most paradoxical invention, inasmuch as it serves a very useful purpose in a most demoralized fashion, and in doing its duty saves numerous lives by its timely warning, which in turn accelerates the rate of progression to the grave of those unfortunate travelers possessing a nervous system.

Paralyzing Business Interests.

The "closing" of two or three prosperous creeks has a paralyzing effect on the commercial interests of the region. It drives miners and prospectors out of the country, and cuts down the business of transportation companies and stores. As it is, the miner and prospector is compelled to pay to him a heavy fee for the privilege of working in the Canadian mining districts. This is the beginning of a series of petty exactions, and a miner, in the vernacular of the Yukon, "can't get a drink or light a cigar unless it is all up with the big Swede," meaning that he must suffer for it in pocket.

What makes the situation interesting is that hundreds of thousands of dollars of Pennsylvania money is represented in the Klondike gold mines. At least a score of Philadelphia firms have capital invested all along the Yukon and as far north as Cape Nome. Four widely-known Pennsylvanians, who were in the Yukon territory this summer looking after their investments, were State Senators Myron Matson, of McKean county; Rufus M. Smith, of this city; J. A. Leonard, of Beaver, and Charles A. Collins, of Bradford, have only recently arrived home from the far Northwest.

English Sailors' French Salute.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was greatly amused some time ago when he was coming home from the Cape on a Castle Line. While passing Cherbourg several vessels of the French channel fleet were drawn up in line to salute the ex-Empress Eugenie's yacht. The Frenchmen who were spread out on the yards of their vessels shouted "Vive l'Impératrice." The Castle Line's Captain, wishing to show his respect to the Empress, got his men ready to salute, but in the short time at his disposal he could not draw his crew to repeat the French words. "Tell them to say 'Beef, lemons and cheese,'" suggested Cecil Rhodes playfully, and he suggested that the crew should be greeted with a deafening yell of "Beef, lemons and cheese!" which entirely drowned the voices of the French sailors. The ex-Empress is said to have expressed great pleasure at the compliment afterwards.

Capital Offense To Burn Coal.

Early in the Fourteenth century Edward I. grappled with the fog question, which he saw was chiefly connected with the burning of coal, and a little bill was passed making it a capital offense to burn coal. Apparently the bill was revoked or forgotten, for, in good Queen Bess' reign, the aid of Parliament was again invoked to prohibit the use of coal, but, in the end, coal prevailed, as it will continue to do until the last two shilling shillings breaks the suffering household's back and he takes to patent fuels, notwithstanding the protests of Franklin in 1745.

Watt in 1795, Faraday in 1843, and divers others since. When the smoke problem is taken in hand, the inventor who can devise a scheme whereby the valuable by-products contained in it can be recovered, then will the monetary products alone be weighed and purposes, solved. Sir F. Knowles claims that the smoke of London which is annual waste of coal, would yield \$2,125,000 if it could be collected and made to yield up its constituents, and, furthermore, stated that the monetary products alone would yield sufficient manure for the growth of 4,000,000 quarters of wheat a year, or almost three-quarters of the total wheat crop of the United Kingdom.

In California, in order to protect their orchards from the ravages of the smog, they have taken to patent fuels, notwithstanding the protests of Franklin in 1745.

Watt in 1795, Faraday in 1843, and divers others since. When the smoke problem is taken in hand, the inventor who can devise a scheme whereby the valuable by-products contained in it can be recovered, then will the monetary products alone be weighed and purposes, solved. Sir F. Knowles claims that the smoke of London which is annual waste of coal, would yield \$2,125,000 if it could be collected and made to yield up its constituents, and, furthermore, stated that the monetary products alone would yield sufficient manure for the growth of 4,000,000 quarters of wheat a year, or almost three-quarters of the total wheat crop of the United Kingdom.

Watt in 1795, Faraday in 1843, and divers others since. When the smoke problem is taken in hand, the inventor who can devise a scheme whereby the valuable by-products contained in it can be recovered, then will the monetary products alone be weighed and purposes, solved. Sir F. Knowles claims that the smoke of London which is annual waste of coal, would yield \$2,125,000 if it could be collected and made to yield up its constituents, and, furthermore, stated that the monetary products alone would yield sufficient manure for the growth of 4,000,000 quarters of wheat a year, or almost three-quarters of the total wheat crop of the United Kingdom.

Paralyzing Business Interests.

The "closing" of two or three prosperous creeks has a paralyzing effect on the commercial interests of the region. It drives miners and prospectors out of the country, and cuts down the business of transportation companies and stores. As it is, the miner and prospector is compelled to pay to him a heavy fee for the privilege of working in the Canadian mining districts. This is the beginning of a series of petty exactions, and a miner, in the vernacular of the Yukon, "can't get a drink or light a cigar unless it is all up with the big Swede," meaning that he must suffer for it in pocket.

What makes the situation interesting is that hundreds of thousands of dollars of Pennsylvania money is represented in the Klondike gold mines. At least a score of Philadelphia firms have capital invested all along the Yukon and as far north as Cape Nome. Four widely-known Pennsylvanians, who were in the Yukon territory this summer looking after their investments, were State Senators Myron Matson, of McKean county; Rufus M. Smith, of this city; J. A. Leonard, of Beaver, and Charles A. Collins, of Bradford, have only recently arrived home from the far Northwest.

English Sailors' French Salute.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was greatly amused some time ago when he was coming home from the Cape on a Castle Line. While passing Cherbourg several vessels of the French channel fleet were drawn up in line to salute the ex-Empress Eugenie's yacht. The Frenchmen who were spread out on the yards of their vessels shouted "Vive l'Impératrice." The Castle Line's Captain, wishing to show his respect to the Empress, got his men ready to salute, but in the short time at his disposal he could not draw his crew to repeat the French words. "Tell them to say 'Beef, lemons and cheese,'" suggested Cecil Rhodes playfully, and he suggested that the crew should be greeted with a deafening yell of "Beef, lemons and cheese!" which entirely drowned the voices of the French sailors. The ex-Empress is said to have expressed great pleasure at the compliment afterwards.

Attending Children!

In connection with the children's Christmas carnival, to be given by the Gannett Circle and Children of the King next month, will be a feature of interest both to children and their elders.

This will be a TREASURE CONTEST.

All children are invited to enter their treasures, and are permitted to use, as well, toys which may have belonged to members of their families; the entry being in the child's name.

The list of prizes offered: A first and a second prize for the oldest toy in a good state of preservation; one best and second prize for the best modern toy—nothing to be less than two years old.

It is said that in Louisville are some very interesting and valuable "treasures" in the hands of the children. The children for several generations, and modern toys, as all know, tests the ingenuity, taste, sometimes the purse of indulgent purveyors to young America.

Paralyzing Business Interests.

The "closing" of two or three prosperous creeks has a paralyzing effect on the commercial interests of the region. It drives miners and prospectors out of the country, and cuts down the business of transportation companies and stores. As it is, the miner and prospector is compelled to pay to him a heavy fee for the privilege of working in the Canadian mining districts. This is the beginning of a series of petty exactions, and a miner, in the vernacular of the Yukon, "can't get a drink or light a cigar unless it is all up with the big Swede," meaning that he must suffer for it in pocket.

What makes the situation interesting is that hundreds of thousands of dollars of Pennsylvania money is represented in the Klondike gold mines. At least a score of Philadelphia firms have capital invested all along the Yukon and as far north as Cape Nome. Four widely-known Pennsylvanians, who were in the Yukon territory this summer looking after their investments, were State Senators Myron Matson, of McKean county; Rufus M. Smith, of this city; J. A. Leonard, of Beaver, and Charles A. Collins, of Bradford, have only recently arrived home from the far Northwest.

English Sailors' French Salute.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was greatly amused some time ago when he was coming home from the Cape on a Castle Line. While passing Cherbourg several vessels of the French channel fleet were drawn up in line to salute the ex-Empress Eugenie's yacht. The Frenchmen who were spread out on the yards of their vessels shouted "Vive l'Impératrice." The Castle Line's Captain, wishing to show his respect to the Empress, got his men ready to salute, but in the short time at his disposal he could not draw his crew to repeat the French words. "Tell them to say 'Beef, lemons and cheese,'" suggested Cecil Rhodes playfully, and he suggested that the crew should be greeted with a deafening yell of "Beef, lemons and cheese!" which entirely drowned the voices of the French sailors. The ex-Empress is said to have expressed great pleasure at the compliment afterwards.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Overstocked!

In Effort To Obtain LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES

ON Holiday Goods

We bought in big lots, and now fear that we are overstocked and cannot dispose of the stock by New Year's. We have concluded therefore to start things right away and have put prices down to figures that will move them in a hurry and double ordinary sales at least.

So here we are, putting up the finest holiday things for away below the usual price at the very beginning of the season, when these same things are commanding their best prices everywhere. It's extraordinary, but we have to do it, and it's a big windfall for the many who want to buy fine housefurnishings.

Thanksgiving and Christmas Articles Only At Reduced Prices.

Chaffing Dishes, Baking Dishes, Carving Sets, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Fire Scissors and Shears, Brass Coal Vases, Fenders, and Fire Sets, Fine Tea Kettles, Fine Coffee Pots, Roasters and Bakers, Finest Enamelled Ware.

We have also the largest stock of superior stoves and heaters in this part of the country. King of them all is the

DIRECT ACTION GAS RANGE!

The household wonder of the Age. Guaranteed to save one-third the amount of gas consumed by others.

20th Century Laurel Coal Heaters

Hold fire all night. No dust, smoke or clinkers.

Special Coal \$10 Heaters

Heavy, square, nickel-trimmed. Warranted to keep fire all night.

Gas Heaters and Radiators.

All sizes, for bathrooms, halls, large rooms or offices. Open Grate Gas Heaters for either kind of gas.

CREIGHTON RELIABILITY MARKS EVERYTHING HERE

Chas. New Co.

228 W. MARKET. W. J. CREIGHTON, Manager.

street, is chairman of this committee, and all children with ancient, or beautiful, or queer toys that have been well taken care of are asked to consult with her before December 14, the day of the Children's Christmas Carnival.

VOLCANO

Tapped By Oil Drillers In California.

STARTED A ROARING TORRENT.

FEARS FOR SAFETY OF SEVERAL TOWNS IN VICINITY.

PEOPLE WORRIED ABOUT IT.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 19.—While drilling for oil in the great desert of Southern California known as the "Colorado Desert," an Indian oil company tapped what appeared at first sight to be the infernal regions, but which proved to be a slumbering volcano. The sleeping giant immediately awoke when the drill dropped into his fiery nest and the result was indeed startling to the drillers.

The drill had reached a depth of but 500 feet, and as it was expected that it would be necessary to go at least twice that depth to find oil, the workmen were not looking for a strike of any kind. It required extreme activity on their part to escape from the derrick when there came rushing up from the well a hissing, roaring stream of steam, gas, hot mud, rocks and brackish water. The volcanic substances shot several hundred feet into the air and fell in a destructive shower about the derrick. The drilling tools were thrown from the hole and the aperture made by the drill was rapidly enlarged as the roaring torrent continued to rush skyward.

A Strange Region.

Within the confines of the desert, though several miles from the location of the volcanic well, is a region known as "The Volcanoes." This tract is more than a mile in extent and contains hundreds of cones and peaks varying in height from a few feet to more than a hundred feet, from which flow mud and hot water, steam and sulphurous vapors. Over the whole region hangs a dense cloud of steam and noxious gases which taint the air. This tract lies from 200 to 300 feet below the level of the sea, as also does the land upon which the Indian Oil Company's well is located. A few miles away rises the towering peak of old Mount San Jacinto, which, though having an elevation above the level of the sea of but 10,997 feet, is the highest mountain above the level of the surrounding country in the United States. For the reason that this mountain has long been the field of frequent earthquakes, light shocks being felt every few days and recently as last February one paroxysm was so severe as to cause the loss of the lives of six.

The general opinion has long prevailed that old San Jacinto is preparing to develop into a volcano. It would not appear that the earth for some distance about is but a thin crust over a menacing danger. The well of the Indian Company continues to cough and spout its volcanic matter and the earth for many rods around shakes and trembles violently. What the developments will be is hard to conjecture.

The Salt Desert.

Not many miles from this strange well is the locality known as the "Salt Desert." This is a tract of land of a thousand or more acres which lies 300 feet below the level of the sea and has the appearance of a vast field of snow. Over the entire tract lies a bed of salt varying in depth from six to sixteen inches. Seventeen years ago the Liverpool Salt Company took possession of the land and began to harvest the salt from this exposed sea. There have been, since the establishment of the works there, 2,000 tons of salt per year taken from the field, and yet ten acres have been worked. As fast as the salt is removed a new crust is formed from the water of salt springs there. The water is rapidly evaporated by the rays of the sun, which is the cause of the salt crust. The salt is used for the manufacture of soda ash and which induce a temperature often reaching 120 to 130 degrees. Should a volcano of considerable size and activity develop, this valuable plant, together with the villages of Salton, Indio, Watrous, Durand, Frink, Volcano Springs, Flowing Wells and Tortugo, all of which lie below the level of the sea, would be in danger of extermination. The outcome of the volcanic well will be watched with a deal of interest and anxiety by the residents of these towns.

B. & O. S. W. DINING CARS
1000 a. m. daily to St. Louis via dinner.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY.

Judge Holt Points Out a Striking Instance in His Court At San Juan.

A copy of La Correspondencia, a newspaper published at San Juan, Porto Rico, contains the following from the charge given to the grand jury at San Juan by Judge W. H. Holt, formerly of the Kentucky Court of Appeals:

"I wish to impress upon you the importance of your duties. For example, within the last four years the United States had a war ending in glory to its military arm. The island of Cuba was made free; Porto Rico became a part of the United States; Hawaii united with us; the Philippines became our possessions. A sudden revolt or disturbance in China against our people and the people of the West was suppressed. The United States was prosperous from one end of it to the other. Those who were in good condition financially were prosperous; the poor were reasonably prosperous. The Chief Magistrate of the country under whom all this and more had been accomplished, traveled through it from East to West and amid the plaudits of his countrymen, but yet, very soon after, with out cause, without reason, the terrible transaction being meaningless, causeless and atrocious, he was stricken down and the United States was left in sorrow. When he was buried the country was still in sorrow. The telegraph stopped clicking; the telephones were not working, and all was hushed in sorrow and sadness on account of that terrible crime. And yet there was no power in the country to punish the man who did this deed unless he was first indicted by a grand jury."

BALK PLOT.

Alaskan Officials Foil Plan For Republic.

REVEALED PREMATURELY.

LEADER IN CONSPIRACY CONFESSES TO ALL DETAILS.

MEMBERS BOUND BY OATH.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—A Seattle telegram to the Chronicle says:
Of all the wild dreams of empire since the days of Louis Riel, that concocted by a little band of plotters scattered along the valley of the Yukon from the upper lakes to Circle City, is probably the most fantastic yet recorded.

A few days ago the story was made public of the exposure of the conspiracy at Skagway and of hurried measures that were taken by both Canadian and American officials to thwart the scheme of the plotters to make of the Yukon and Northwest territory a republic. This story was discounted at the time by persons claiming to be informed concerning Alaskan matters. Absolutely authentic information has been secured, however, which completely corroborates the first story of the plot to overthrow British authority in the great gold fields of the Yukon.

Ringleader Details the Plot.

Proof that a conspiracy existed is furnished in documents now in the possession of the Chronicle correspondent, which were obtained from one of the ringleaders in the plot.

The organization was formed in December, 1900, at Dawson. Its headquarters for months last summer were at Skagway. It was called the Order of the Midnight Sun. Its members, 1,500 in number, took a hair-raising oath to reveal none of its secrets. Death was the penalty for violation of this oath.

The plot might have succeeded temporarily as did Riel when he invaded the Northwest territory with a band of halfbreeds. But the leaders of the conspiracy lacked the requisite nerve. Some one "leaked" and the organization, it is believed, will disappear quietly and completely.

After the formation of the central camp at Dawson, which was to be the capital of the new republic, the would-be rebels issued a statement of grievances, certified copies of which, with the grand seal of the organization, were circulated in secret in White Horse, Atlin, Hootalinqua, Dawson, Skagway, and even in Circle City, for the consideration of the British authorities. Americans not only in Alaska but also in the States.

Gives Declaration of Grievances.

Following is a synopsis of the declaration of grievances:

"First—Defective mining laws framed by a people hostile to the Americans, who number seventy-fifths of the population of the Yukon.

"Second—Corruption in office.

"Third—Excessive taxes in the way of royalty, 10 per cent, being exacted by the Government on placer gold mined and 5 per cent on quartz; also excessive fees charged for miners' licenses.

"Fourth—Unlicensed liquor and gambling traffic, the revenue of which, it is declared, goes to the officials in power.

"Fifth—Policy of leasing to favored individuals and corporations the best timber and mining lands in the country.

"Sixth—Unwise legislation, such as excessive tariff duties on American food and other products, alien laws, etc.

"Seventh—Boundary line dispute; the seeming unwillingness of the British Columbia Government to meet the United States Government half way in the boundary line dispute—a condition which grows worse and more vexatious and will eventually cause trouble, perhaps war, unless attended to at once.

"Eighth—Capital hesitates to invest in the undeveloped district, and the development of the country is retarded thereby. We pledge ourselves, if successful in this undertaking, to send a delegation to Washington, D. C., at the earliest possible opportunity, to the end that the boundary may be permanently fixed."

Leader Flees When Watched.

Fred Clark, who was in charge of the "junta" established at Skagway last March, is here. He confesses to his part in the work of the Order of the Midnight Sun. He was watched for two months by secret service men, and then left one night when he got wind of the meeting November 5 between Capt. Horridge, of the Canadian police,

BRONCHITIS

CAN NOW BE CURED

IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

This is accomplished by the new germicide, Hyomel, which, according to Government statistics and United States Health Reports, reduced the death rate from respiratory diseases 35 per cent. during 1900.

It cures by inhalation alone, and the simple act of breathing on the part of the sufferer carries death to all disease germs in the head, throat and lungs.

Dr. R. T. Booth Co., May 12, 1901, in my duty to give the following testimonial: No one could have suffered more in four years than I with bronchitis and catarrh. In the last I was nearly dead. I used it daily, sleeping with the inhaler under my head. In a few days I was as good as a new man. Am of 60 years of age, can go through the most severe colds and coughs in the last few weeks, all due to this germicide.

REV. S. W. ACKERMAN.

Hyomel cures catarrh, bronchitis and consumption.

To breathe Hyomel ten minutes daily is an absolute protection against coughs, colds and croup.

Hyomel is sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price: Outfit complete, \$1.00. Trial Outfit, 50c. Hyomel Balm, 25c. Five days' treatment free.

The R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

FURNITURE

Our Effort

to give our patrons and friends a complete assortment of choice NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS, from which they can select a most artistic but useful gift.

Has Its Reward.

Our beautiful warerooms are filled with choice and attractive goods, and our

Holiday Business

has begun to our entire satisfaction.

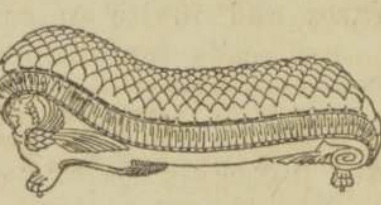


Colonial Reproductions
Perfect in Construction
Exquisite in Design
Are Most Popular.

There is not a home in our city that would not be made more attractive by the addition of one or more of these SWELL, ARISTOCRATIC pieces.

Do Not Delay—Christmas Is Near

Beautiful Luxurious Durable
Couches, Rockers and Chairs in
Leather, Velours or Corduroys



Fred. W. Keisker & Son
586 4th ave.

CONCESSIONS

To Cuba On Tobacco and Sugar Imports

WILL CAUSE A BITTER FIGHT.

HIGH PROTECTIONISTS OPPOSE ANY SUCH PROPOSITION.

MANUFACTURERS ARE WILLING

SAD MESSAGE FROM THE SEA

Farewell Lines From the Captain of the Bark Primrose Hill.

In the great gale which marked the close of the Nineteenth century, the Primrose Hill, a bark of 2,220 tons gross register, founded off Holyhead, with appalling results. Of her crew of thirty-four there was but one survivor. The vessel left Liverpool on Christmas Day, and three days later she was driven on to a rock at Port Gwarry, immediately breaking in two. This catastrophe has been brought to mind by an interesting discovery which was made at Rhyl on October 22. A bottle



THE BOTTLE WITH THE MESSAGE.

washed up on the beach by the waves upon being opened was found to contain a slip torn from the diary of the captain of the Primrose Hill, who went down with his vessel. The slip bears two pathetic messages—the first to those who would be left to mourn the loss of a husband and father. It runs: "Give love to my wife and children; address, 31 Buckfield avenue, Moseley, Birmingham." The other message reads: "Good-bye, all. The ship sinking fast. Primrose Hill, Capt. Stuart."

READY TO CLOSE CONTRACT FOR NEW MASONIC.

George H. Rommel Said To Have Bid \$151,000 For the Work of Erection.

It is probable that George H. Rommel, the contractor, will be awarded the contract for constructing the new Masonic Temple building, which is to be erected at Fourth avenue and Chestnut street by the Masonic fraternity. The Building Committee of the order had a meeting Friday, at which bids were opened. Mr. Rommel's bid was understood to have been \$151,000 less than that of any other bidder. He is bidding \$151,000 for the entire work except for heating and ventilating.

The committee adjourned until Wednesday afternoon to give Mr. Rommel an opportunity to prepare his bid, and it is expected that the contract will be awarded him at that meeting.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Stop and Think.

We want you to stop a moment and think—before it is too late. One of those really great opportunities which you regret having missed is slipping by, and we want you to consider whether you would not do well to take advantage of it before it is gone.

We offer you The "Chambers' Encyclopedia" (Twentieth Century Issue) at half the original price, and upon such easy terms of payment that you will never notice that you are parting with your money. You have had other offers of books by other papers, of course, but you have never before had the offer of such a valuable work at a small price and upon such easy terms. This is not rhetoric; it is sober, earnest fact.

The Twentieth Century Issue of "Chambers' Encyclopedia" can hardly be called a book; it is rather a library. Indeed, it is not over-praise to say of it that it is a "complete working library in itself," and that the man who has it would probably find in it all he ever needed. That puts the truth succinctly and well.

Complete and Exhaustive.

The Twentieth Century Issue of Chambers' is an exhaustive compendium of the world's knowledge, history and thought up to 1901. In its teeming pages you will find all information on every subject. Other Encyclopedias attempt to do this, but only Chambers' succeeds. Among other reasons, Chambers' alone is thoroughly modern and up to date.

Surely it is not necessary for us to point out to you the value of having such a work as Chambers' on your library shelf for constant consultation. Whatever you are doing—wherever you are—difficulties are always cropping up—Chambers' will solve all of them for you. If you have other books Chambers' will interpret them for you. Your work will become lighter, your recreation fuller if you make a habit of consulting Chambers' upon every doubtful point.

Not a Dry Book.

But don't run away with the idea that because Chambers' is so learned it is, therefore, a dull or a "dry" book; books, like men, may be both learned and entertaining. The late Bishop Stubbs was one of the most learned men of his time, and also he was one of the most entertaining. Chambers' Encyclopedia is a book of that sort. You can read it for pleasure quite as much as for instruction. In fact, when you have it on your shelves you will constantly find yourself turning to it in idle moments for delectable reading, and you will be surprised to find in a short time how much solid advantage you will get out of your reading. It will especially show itself in your conversation. Man, being a gregarious animal, delights to converse and discuss matters with his fellow creatures. Probably you have your own opinions about things, and like to give them an airing from time to time. It is an amiable weakness. Chambers' will supply you with the material to form your opinions on, and will mould your judgment. You will get the whip-hand of other men in conversation, because you will know more than they do.

Your Last Chance.

To get the whole thing in a nut-shell, the ten volumes of Chambers' comprise a complete working library of reference, knowledge, instruction and entertainment.

Now, if you act at once, you can secure this great library at a trifling cost. The opportunity offers to-day, to-morrow or perhaps a few days more. Surely that is a strong enough hint.

You will find an order form in the corner. If you want to make sure of being successful in securing a set, cut out the blank and mail at once, or call and see the work at the store and leave your order.

How To Order.

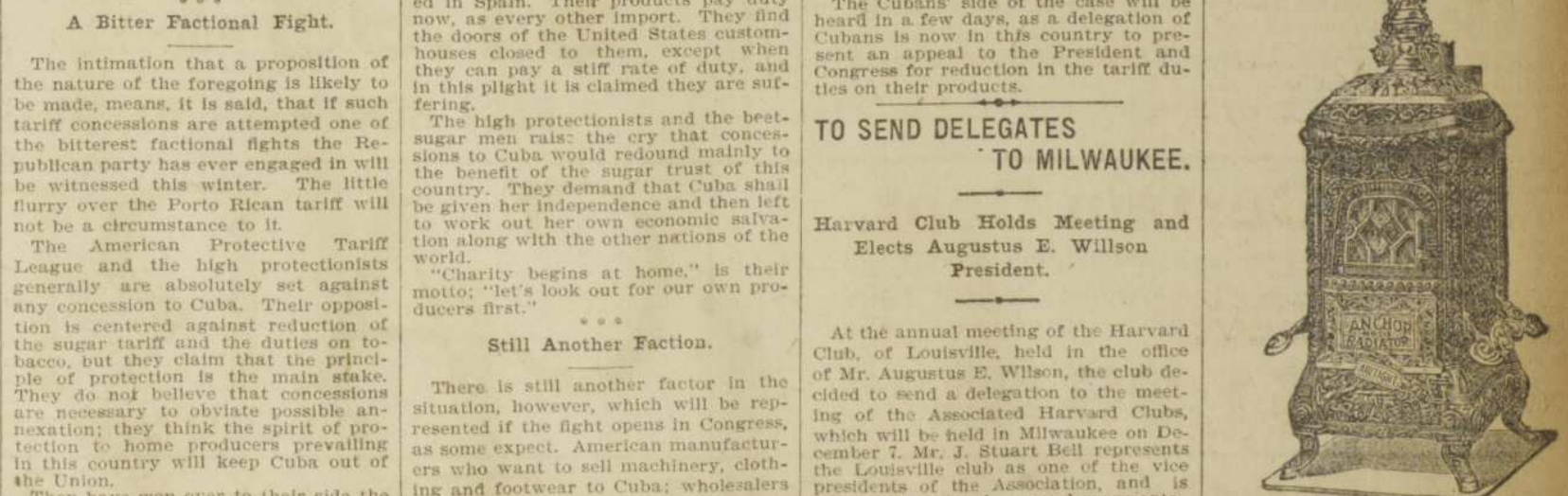
Send \$1 with this order blank and specify the binding and number of payments, which is 17 for cloth bound sets, or 22 for half Russia bindings—dark red leather.

Specimen Pages and Any Information Mailed on Request.

LOUISVILLE BOOK CO.
Chambers' Encyclopedia Club
356-360 FOURTH AVENUE.

RADIATORS.

Anchor Radiator—Air-tight double heaters; all-night fire keeper.



ANCHOR RADIATOR—Nothing in the market to equal it. Trial and tested for the past eight years, and now and then. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your dealer. THEODORE GOODMAN & CO.

Some people cannot take quinine. They should try Winterson's Tonic for Colds and Grip.

TO SEND DELEGATES TO MILWAUKEE.

Harvard Club Holds Meeting and Elects Augustus E. Willson President.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club, of Louisville, held in the office of Mr. Augustus E. Willson, the club decided to send a delegation to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be held in Milwaukee on December 7. Mr. J. Stuart Bell represents the Louisville club as one of the vice presidents of the Association, and is very anxious to take a good representation to the coming meeting.

The election of officers to serve during the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. Augustus E. Willson; first vice president, Prof. H. H. Hunt; second vice president, Mr. Samuel C. Henning; secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Stuart Bell; Executive Committee, Messrs. Frank D. Swope, Shirley E. Johnson, and Alex. G. Barrett.

J. BACON
& SONS.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

An excellently equipped Glove department, stocked with the very best from France and Germany.

\$1.00 Buys a good quality of imported Kid Gloves, two clasps, in black, white and popular shades; the best glove in the world for the price.

\$1.25 For the celebrated Foster Kid Gloves, in a fine quality of black kid.

\$1.48 For the celebrated Jouvin Kid Gloves, in black, white and all the leading street shades.

\$1.74 For these beautifully fitting Trefousse Kid Gloves, in black, white and biscuit shades.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

The holiday Handkerchiefs are in. Make your purchases now while the stock is fresh and complete.

44 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs with wide, medium or narrow hemstitched borders; special value..... **10c**

Ladies' pure Linen or Swiss Handkerchiefs, in embroidered or plain hemstitched effects; also dainty lace ones at the low price of..... **25c**

A choice assortment of pure Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, some embroidered in dainty designs, others trimmed with pretty lace, only..... **49c**

Our fine quality of Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, in the most beautiful embroidered edges, some with Venise lace edges; special at..... **98c**

Stationery Dept.

An up-to-date Stationery Department with all the stylish shades and shapes of note and corresponding paper.

10c For a quire of Whiting's good quality Note or Letter Paper, in white, blue or heliotrope.

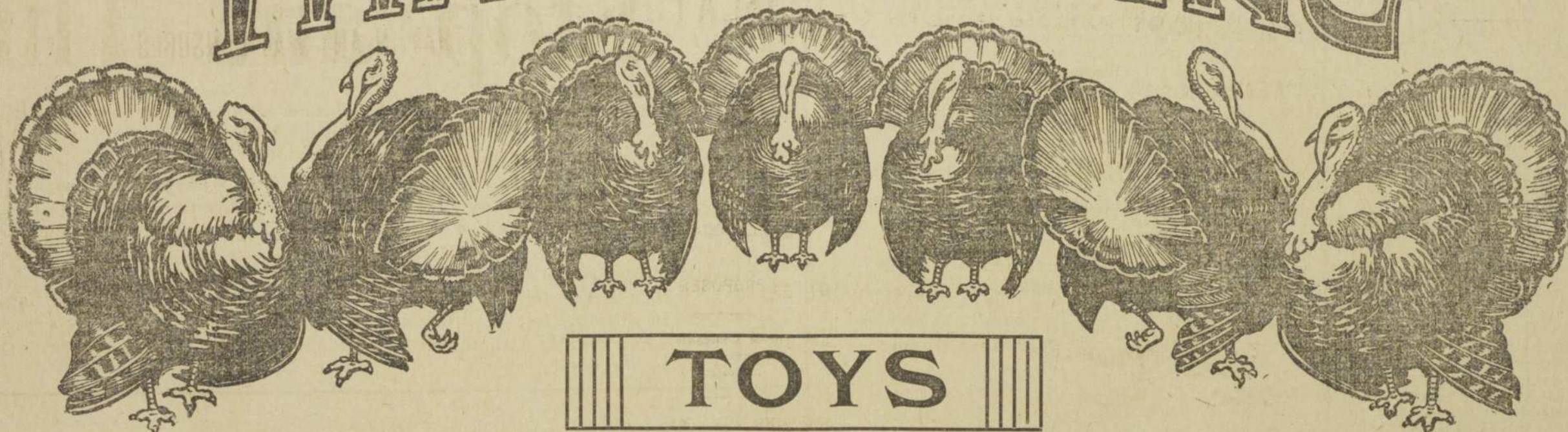
15c For a quire of Whiting's fine Linen Paper, in note or letter size, white or blue; real value 25c.

38c For a quire of fine Writing Paper of 24 sheets and envelopes, stylish shape; worth 50c.

\$1.00 For a plate and 100 Visiting Cards, made in the best style by the best artists.

We stamp Note Paper. Bring your dies.

THANKSGIVING



TOYS

WE ARE READY for Holiday business, and have made long and careful preparations to do the largest selling of Christmas Goods we have ever done. We have everything to sell in Toys, Games, Dolls, Books and Fancy Wares and invite an early inspection while the assortments are overflowing. As an act of advice, we suggest EARLY MORNING SHOPPING. We are ready for business at 8 o'clock.

IN OUR FINE CLOAK DEPARTMENT

You'll see the busiest place in our store. As this is our first cloak season in our new store we are offering exceptional values, which are creating much talk among the cloak buyers of Louisville.



Our cloak store is as lively as ever. There is no reason why it should not be, when you can buy a 27-inch Kersey Jacket, full lined with satin, in castor, brown, black and navy, worth \$7.50, we offer at only..... **\$4.98**

A 42-inch Automobile Jacket, full satin lined and made with full high storm collar, beautifully tailored, made castor, brown, black and tan; this garment is worth at least \$20.00; our price **\$11.98**

One lot Scarfs, the stylish-made kind, worth \$3.50 and \$5.00; you will be surprised when you see them at only \$2.98 and..... **\$3.98**



Fur store is crowded with good things. We offer a lot of Electric Seal Scarfs, the kind that **\$1.98**

A 56 and 58-inch Raglan, made loose and half tight-fitting back in a fine quality of melton, in Oxford and black; a genuine good garment at \$10; **\$8.98**

Nice Fur Sets with long scarfs and 6 tails, with 26-inch muff, made in dyed opossum, worth \$15, **\$9.98**

Raglans for the multitude at all prices and qualities, ranging from **\$8.98 \$9.98 \$11.98 \$12.98 \$13.98 \$15.98 \$18.98 up to \$30.00.**

We are showing a large assortment of sets we made in the different kinds of Furs in very stylish shapes. Prices at **\$6.98 \$8.98 \$9.98 \$12.98 \$16.98**

VEILINGS AND NETS.

Our Veiling Dept. is always surrounded by the fair sex, looking for the new styles. Every week we get the very latest Veilings from New York.



OUR VERY LATEST, we are now introducing, a Plain Mesh Veiling in heavy and thin meshes, at per yard, 25c, 35c **48c**

Our Double-faced Veiling, in newest meshes, with dots that can be worn on either side, black and white, at 25c, 35c and **48c**

Our special in the Two-tone Veiling in quite an assortment, really worth 50c and 64c, per yd 35c and..... **48c**

Extra quality in Point d'Esprit, in all silk, 45 in. wide, at 49c, 74c and..... **95c**

Ex. quality in White Brussels Net, with black ring, for evening dresses and ruffles, 45 in. wide, at per yard.... **\$1.24**

INFANTS' DEPT. PRETTY CAPS AND CLOAKS.

We desire to attract special attention to our Infants' Department this week by placing before you some of our latest style Infants' Caps, the first being a beautiful warmly-lined White China Silk Cap, with rever tucks and edged with fine narrow-thread lace and finished with silk cord. It also has extra long and wide silk strings. You must see these goods to be convinced of their value. The price ought to be 40c. We have made it..... **24c**

The second is a fine White Heavy Fancy Figured Japanese Silk Cap, with very full lace ruche edge all around. It is warmly lined and has long silk strings, sizes 12, 14 and 15. This cap, which usually would cost you 75c, we are selling at..... **49c**

The third is the best value you have ever seen for the money—namely, a French Close-fitting Cap, made of heavy corded silk, edged with soft brown fur; it is warmly lined with soft mull and has extra long corded silk strings that are the same quality as the cap. We have it in white, red, royal and cadet blue and tan. The price that should be \$1.25 is only..... **98c**

J. BACON
& SONS.

Hudnut's

Toilet Articles.

Every woman of fashion is familiar with Richard Hudnut's toilet preparations. The perfumes are of the daintiest sort. The requisites are the purest on the market.

50c For Hudnut's Cold Cream, Face Powder, Violet Rice Powder, Talcum Powder, Tooth Paste, Tooth Wash, Sachet in Bottles and Toilet Waters in popular colors.

75c For Hudnut's Exquisite Violet See Toilet Water, Violet Superba Face Powder and Extreme Violet Extracts.

Ask to see Rose Plex, the wonderful skin beautifier; only 50c per bottle.

Thanksgiving

Silverware.

Beautiful Sterling Silver, consisting of Spoons, Bonbon Dishes, Forks, etc., at prices one-third less than you usually pay.

98c For Solid Silver Mustard Ladles, Sardine Forks, Bonbon Tongs, Teaspoons, Horse Radish Forks, all made in stylish patterns of extra weight; worth \$1.40.

\$1.25 Sugar Spoons, Jelly Spoons; worth \$1.75.

\$2.48 For Pretty Sterling Silver Almond Dish in the latest 1901 patterns.

Solid Gold Rings.

Just received our Christmas stock of solid Gold Rings at the most tempting prices—one-third less than you are accustomed to paying.

49c For Children's Solid Gold Rings, set dainty stones; regular \$1.00 rings.

74c For Children's Solid Gold Rings, set with pearls and other jewels; real value \$1.25 to \$1.50.

95c For Ladies' \$2.00 Gold Rings, set with 2 stones; all popular jewels.

Art Needlework Dept.

Start on your Christmas fancy work now. The busy shopping season when every one is rushed will soon be here



15c For Pillow Tops, in all colors, with imitation Battenberg center

25c For Tinted Pillow Top, with back stamped floral patterns to be outlined in the colors to match tinting.

49c Wool Pillow Tops in Oriental colors.

98c Silk Pillow Tops in all the newest shades.

10c Mercerized Cords in a combination of colors.

Down Pillows, 18-inch..... **50c**
Down Pillows, 20-inch..... **60c**
Down Pillows, 22-inch..... **74c**

Men's Furnishings.



48c For Men's Full-size Flannel Night Shirts, with side pocket; all sizes.

50c For Men's Laundered Stiff-bosom Shirts; former price \$1.00.

50c For Men's Stylish Scotch Wool Gloves; in all shades.

50c Per garment for Men's Wool Fleece-lined Underwear; regular 75c value.

95c Per garment for Wright's Wool Fleece-lined Underwear, in all sizes.

45c For Boys' Heavy Union Suits, Oneita make; usual price 50c.

95c For Boys' All-wool Union Suits, Oneita make; usual price \$1.25.

90c For Men's Heavy Ribbed Fleece Union Suits; former price \$1.25.

Here's a Lifetime Chance in Women's Shoes

THANKSGIVING SPECIAL.

A most remarkable SHOE offering. 2,632 pairs of Women's High-grade Shoes and Oxfords will be sacrificed to-morrow morning at a saving which should not be ignored. Just one of those bargain opportunities which occur only under certain conditions. There is nothing the matter with the shoes. They are some of the very finest footwear we ever had—but we have, other plans and they must all go.



175 pairs Women's \$1.98 and \$2.24 Shoes, with patent leather and kid tips, button or lace,

SALE PRICE

\$1.48 Per Pair

Women's \$2.98 and \$3.48 High-grade Shoes, 275 pairs, hand-welted soles, and a few turn soles among them.

SALE PRICE

\$2.24 Per Pair



550 pairs Women's \$2.48 and \$2.98 Vici Kid Shoes, heavy and light soles, patent leather and kid tips, button or lace.

SALE PRICE

\$1.98 Per Pair

1,632 pairs Women's \$1.98, \$2.48 and \$2.98 Hand-turned Oxfords, beautifully made and in all the proper up-to-date styles. These will be

SOLD IN THREE GROUPS.

88c \$1.24 \$1.48
PER PAIR PER PAIR PER PAIR

PLEASE REMEMBER WE WILL NOT EXCHANGE SALE SHOES.

BEDDING DEPT.

SPREADS. COMFORTS. BLANKETS.

Just received one elegant lot of All-wool White Blankets with very pretty colored borders of blue, pink and red, the edges tape bound, worth \$4.50, at

\$3.50

One lot of very pretty Comforts, made of extra quality of French sateen, in very pretty floral designs, extra large sizes, good carded cotton filling; **\$2.50**

Honeycomb Spreads in very pretty floral patterns; hemmed, ready **50c**

Extra size Honeycomb Bed Spreads, good quality, in up-to-date patterns; hemmed, ready for use, at **\$1.25**



OUR BIG NECKWEAR DEPT.

We have everything the particular woman could wish for in this department—Neckwear for street or evening wear, Liberty Silks, Scarfs and Crepe de Chine Ties in exquisite Paris styles at prices away down low.

98c For Ladies' Black Liberty Silk Ruches, in three popular styles, with long plaited ends, worth \$1.35.

\$1.34 For Ladies' Full Black Liberty Silk Ruches, with long plaited ends; real value \$1.75.

\$3.74 For Ladies' Swell Feather Boas, in white, blue or gray, made extra full; real value \$5.

\$7.48 For your choice of Ladies' Extra-Long Feather Boas, in black and white combination or plain white; regular \$10 boas.



Lace Curtain Dept.

150 pairs of Nottingham Curtains, double and twisted thread, buttonhole edge, 3½ and 4 yds long; Floral, Scroll and Rococo Patterns,

\$1.98 PER PAIR

CARPETS

OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS.

BACON'S

Cloth Department.

A SPECIAL SALE.—Monday a Plaid-back Golfing in Oxford gray, blue mixed and brown mixed; formerly sold at \$1.50 per yard, now

95c PER YARD

J. BACON & SONS

Bet. 3d and 4th. MARKET STREET. Bet. 3d and 4th.

J. BACON & SONS

Bet. 3d and 4th. MARKET STREET. Bet. 3d and 4th.

THRILLING

Scene Is That of Shooting
An Oil Well.

AN EVENT AT SUNNYBROOK.

PEOPLE GATHERED FROM MILES
AROUND TO SEE THE SIGHT.

SOME STRICKEN WITH FEAR.

The Prosaic Life of the Daltons, Who
Are Now Making \$60 a
Day On Oil.

NOT ELATED OVER SUCCESS.

Monticello, Ky., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—
All the country side was astir over the
shooting of the wells at Sunnybrook.
It was an event in the history of the
Kentucky oil developments. It was a
red-letter day for Sunnybrook. Prob-
ably in fifty years Sunnybrook has had
no day materially different from any
other day, and fifty years before that
Sunnybrook was the same, except that
it may have one or two more houses
now, and it also has the Daltons, fast
becoming princes of the back hills,
owing to the possession of an oil farm.

It was something less than fifty
years ago that the Daltons moved to
Sunnybrook. The Bertrams were there
then—three brothers. The Bertrams
have oil, too. Somewhat the wells are
on their farm, while Strubbs are on Dal-
ton's farm.

Mr. Dalton is the postmaster at Sun-
nybrook, and he keeps a small country
store there. Before the oil excitement
his income from the post-office might
have been as much as fifty cents in a
good month. Now Mr. Dalton's income
from canceled stamps must be close to
a thousand dollars a year and still
growing. The Daltons used to farm
peaceably, run the store quietly and
bought little about the color of money.
They have been there for more than
fifty years, contented and happy; had
all they wanted to eat, all that was in
order to wear, raised everything them-
selves and made everything themselves.
They were seventeen miles in the
hills over an unbroken, rocky
road, from the nearest railroad station.
Money could be spent, and forty miles
from the nearest railroad station, and
many, many miles from a city. What
was money in Sunnybrook? The Dal-
tons were not dreaming of it. Now
the income of the elder Dalton
from oil royalties is \$60 a day, and
if Col. Strubbs' luck holds out, it
may be \$600 a day within two years
if Col. Strubbs' luck holds out.

In the Same Old Way.

Mr. Dalton attends his store just as
if nothing had happened. George Dal-
ton, his son, gives the stranger a glad
hand just as he used to, and does the
work of a hostler at the log stable.
John Dalton, an elder son, still teaches
in the little country school-house over
the creek. There is no change in the
life of the Daltons, though \$60 a day
is coming their way from oil. This is
all. Visitors are getting to be com-
mon at Sunnybrook, and visitors want all kinds
of things and are willing to pay for
them. The Daltons have been forced
to take care of the extra visitors
or be accused of a lack of hospitality.
There was no other place to stay, ex-
cept at Uncle Bertram's on the top of
the hill, and Uncle Bertram usually
had all he could accommodate. So
while Dalton's store was supplying the
country folk with necessities, an in-
creased volume of business from drill-
ers and tool dressers, lease hands and
oil well owners and prospectors, and
while the store was doing all this
Dalton's little home had to be stretched
to make room for Sunnybrook's guests,
and Dalton's log stable had to lay in
extra supplies of corn and fodder, and
George Dalton had more work to do
in the barn than ever in his life.

The Daltons were always considered
"rich folks" by all the scattered fam-
ilies around. Their modest little
story house on the banks of the creek,
with its bright rag carpet, big open
places, with bureau and mirrors,
and several oil lamps, extra visitors
burning all at once, here was the local
conception of a modern palace. As oil
brought wealth to Sunnybrook, it
brought a spectacle. All the farmers
came into see the shooting and kept
at a safe distance. One family
carried its feather beds, its most
valuable possession.

A Thrilling Sight.

To one that has never seen a shoot-
ing well the sight is worth coming all
the way from Omaha to see; no four of
the fully equipped nor any of Mr.
Payne's fantastic fireworks can ap-
proach it. It is the real thing. It is a
genuine blow up and never fails to give
a thrill.

It was just at dusk when the first
shot was fired, and the well shooters
were becoming concerned on the point
of safety. One obstacle had succumbed
in the afternoon to cause delay,
and there can be no such thing as
hurry in putting in a shot. Hurry
might cost a life, and a well, too. A
micro-glycerine man is the most deli-
cate man in the world for that reason.
Provides were grouped high up on the
hill. The well lies three-fourths of the
way down the slope in a gully. Small
gullies cut through the open hill, and
several hundred feet, and the hill rose
to the height of 500 feet above the level
of the creek. As dusk approached the
chill air was penetrating, and still the
well-shooters lingered far up on the hill.
Away across the creek on another ele-
vation their dark forms were silhouet-
ted against the sky. Off in a gully the
oil men of the field—Col. Strubbs,
D. Strasser, Capt. Geary, Wm. Geary,
Dana Flanagan—with a crowd of
special guests about them, including
most of the oil men that were in from
Northern fields, had built a bonfire,
around which they were lying. While
darkness covered the earth the top of
the derrick was as clearly defined in
the night as a dark cloud might be
across the moon; it was dark below, but
the glowing above.

The Signal.

Saddle horses were grazing while
their masters held them loosely, when a
yell came from the derrick. That meant
to clear the field. In a minute there
was another yell, shorter and quicker
than the first. That meant that Joe
Hare, the well shooter, had dropped the
"go devil," and that instead of another
minute it would hit the torpedo cap in
the bottom of the hole.

Hare ran from the derrick and cleared
the oil drip and soft mud on the ground
outside of a jump from the platform,
not waiting the time to go around. He
came up the elevation in bounds and
ran like a sprinter on a side course
across the hill. He had gone six or
seven hundred feet, when there was a
loud report. Within seven hundred feet
of the derrick the sound was as if
the hill had been an explosion. The
earth directly under that point. Those
that stood high up on the hill say that
the same shock was felt and the report
was equally audible. In a moment
there was a crackling like that of fire
feeding and a series of reports like a
volley of artillery. With this came the
oil and water and sand and rock, all
together, shooting out of the hole in a
solid stream and widening into a mile
as high as the derrick and shooting out
in the air thirty-five feet above the top,
where it broke with the crack of a
giant skyrocket into a black cloud, pre-
cipitating a shower of oil and rock
upon the ground. Horses in the field
were at first startled, but the gully the
shock with fright. Thirty seconds after
the explosion, when all was quiet, there
was an unmistakable sound of the fall-
ing of a large piece of rock. It must
have been eight hundred feet away.
Any one of the numerous flying mis-
siles might have killed a horse, or a
spectator within range.

Seemed Tame.

Shooting the other two wells seemed
tame after the first, but the work was
none the less interesting. The on-
lookers in this case were able to stand
at Bertram's house and look down into
the run where the nitroglycerin men
were at work. Cautionously they lifted
each can of glycerine, and cautiously
they let it down. When they walked
with a can in their hand they were
sure of where they planted their feet.
The glycerine was in eight-quart cans.
Each torpedo shell held twenty quarts.
The shot was really a series of five
torpedoes, a hundred quarts being used
in each shot.

Joe Hare poured the nitroglycerin
from the cans into the shells, closed
the shells and fastened the line to it.
The line, which was a single line, was
pulled from the reel, turning it
slowly and feeling every inch of the
way to the bottom. Five times this line
was drawn up and lowered, and five
times was a shell filled for each well.
This time the audience was able to be
at a safe distance, watching the work,
and this time the audience was able to
view the race between the "go devil"
and the shooter.

When the drilling report came and the
rocks came up and blew the derrick
head off Uncle Bertram had seen
enough. He went to the house and
closed the door and lost sight of the
grand break of the falling sprays.

OLD-FASHIONED PILLORY
SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT.

Ten-year-old Inmate of Illinois State
Reformatory Glimpses He Was
Victim of Severe Treatment.

HOWLING

Are the Germans Over
Chamberlain's Speech.

MEETINGS ARE HELD DAILY

AND VARIOUS BODIES ARE SIGN-
ING PROTESTS.

REICHSTAG READY TO CONVENE

Debate On the Tariff Question Prom-
ises To Begin Early and Con-
tinue Late.

OTHER GOSSIP OF BERLIN.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Germany continues
to ring with protests against the
reference which Mr. Chamberlain, the
British Colonial Secretary, made to the
German army in his speech at Edin-
burgh. Meetings are being held every
day, and there is no sign of abatement
of the agitation. The Pastors' Society
of Gladbach is circulating a protest
which has already received the signa-
tures of 680 pastors. The Wurttemberg
Veterans' Society has issued a warn-
ing against attaching too great impor-
tance to one man's utterances.

This letter from Mr. Chamberlain's
secretary is pronounced here to be quite
unsatisfactory, for, as the papers hold,
Mr. Chamberlain takes nothing back.
The press generally regards the letter
as another insult and reject the as-
sumption that the anti-British move-
ment is artificial. On this latter point
the Cologne Volks Zeitung asserts that
the Laborer organ like the Tagblatt
and the Vossische Zeitung, try to prove
that the movement is directed exclu-
sively against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but the Frank-
furter Zeitung admits that German
patriotic feeling has been inflamed in
an unmistakable manner since the speech
of the Colonial Secretary. The paper
states that the movement is directed
against Mr. Chamberlain and not
against Great Britain, but

THEY ARE GATHERED FROM THE BELIGIOUS

BROADWAY THE CHURCH STREET.

The building of the Methodist church on Broadway and the church on Church street, which will make the fourteenth house of worship on that thoroughfare, all denominations are represented either by one or more church buildings or charitable institutions as follows: German Baptist Orphan Home, Highland Baptist church, First German Baptist church, Broadway Baptist church, Southern Baptist church, German Baptist church, Lutheran church, United Presbyterian church, St. Xavier's College, St. Augustine's church, Sacred Heart church, Holy Cross church, Broadway Christian church, Home (Episcopal) of the Immaculate, First German Evangelical Lutheran church, First German Evangelical Lutheran school, First English Lutheran church, Lutheran Mission church, Broadway Methodist church, Haven Methodist church, West Broadway Methodist church, Highland Presbyterian church, Second Presbyterian church, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Temple Adas Israel, Highland United Sunday-school, Y. M. C. A. headquarters, Young Women's Home.

This makes a total of twenty-nine institutions on a single street, forty-nine squares long or a mile more than four miles.

FALLS CITIES EPWORTH LEAGUE UNION.

An open session of the Board of Control of the Epworth League will be held Tuesday evening, November 26, in the assembly room of the Y. M. C. A., Louisville. All pastors, officers, delegates, junior league superintendents and active workers are expected to be in attendance.

Business of the utmost importance will be presented, and such action taken as will increase the attendance and interest in the future gatherings.

Among the items to be discussed are the following:

What shall we do to complete the organization of junior leagues and make them a power in the church?

Shall a junior mass-meeting be arranged for an early date?

How may we encourage the reorganization of the Epworth League and the up-building of those chapters now in a state of inactivity?

Shall a conference of workers be held during the next quarter with a program laid down on practical lines?

Shall we invite the Epworth League Union of Kentucky to meet in Louisville next spring?

It is the purpose of the present chapter to inaugurate a vigorous campaign in this jurisdiction. Delegates will report in detail on the various departments of work which they have been conducting, and elected officers in their respective churches.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

As to-day is the World's Temperance Sunday the American Anti-Cigarette League proposes to secure one million pledges. They hope to get one million signatures. This is the first time since the Pittsburgh has 15,000, Louisville 12,000, Columbus, Toronto and Buffalo have 10,000 each. The committee has the movement and their officers of the State and Provincial Sunday-school Associations of the United States and Canada have issued a great pledge-signing day, Sunday, November 24. In every Sunday-school in the land a short talk will be given the school on the evils of cigarette smoking and the great benefit to be derived from the pledge card which will be distributed for signatures. It is expected that at least one million signatures will be secured, and that the movement will be greatly aided in the general movement to abolish the cigarette.

"Statistics show a great falling off in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes. The last internal revenue reports show a decrease in the item of tobacco of \$25,737, and in the number of cigarettes of 7,497,490. This is the first time since the inauguration of the league in the wide announcement of the action of large business houses against the employment of cigarette smokers and the stringent laws that have been passed as a consequence of this agitation."

AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTI-SALOON CONVENTION.

The preachers and people in charge of the movement have completed arrangements for the sixth annual anti-saloon convention to be held in the Madisonville Hotel, C. C. December 2-5, and the committee makes the following announcement:

"The sessions will begin Tuesday, December 2, in the morning at 10 o'clock in the Madisonville Hotel. The call for the convention is signed by the Rev. Luther E. Wilson, of the city, and has been acting president of the league since its organization, and by the Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., LL. D., national superintendent.

"The local Committee of Promotion includes men and women prominent in the religious, temperance, educational and business interests of the city, and is during the call states that, among other inducements, Congress will then be in session, and the President of the United States and his Cabinet, together with Senators and Representatives, will be among those who from day to day will be advised of the proceedings of the convention by the local press.

"The Committee of Promotion will give an informal reception to the members of the convention the evening of Monday, December 2. A reception will also be tendered by Mrs. Henderson, wife of the Hon. J. B. Henderson, ex-Senator from Missouri, and a reception by President Roosevelt is in contemplation."

THANKSGIVING CONFERENCES.

Four Southern Methodist bishops will hold conferences on Thanksgiving day at Bishop Galloway's, South Carolina Conference, at Columbia; Bishop Hendrix, North Alabama Conference, at Anniston; Bishop Key, Little Rock Conference, at Batesville; and Bishop Casper, North Texas Conference, at McKinney.

At each of these conferences appropriate services will be held, and collections will be taken for benevolent purposes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON BUNYAN'S "GREAT WORK."

Last week President Roosevelt, previous to accepting his election as vice president of the Long Island Bible Society, delivered a notable address, in which he said:

"If we read the Bible aright, we read a book which tells us to go forth and do the work of the Lord; to do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try and make things better in this world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by the man who is neither a weakling nor a coward, by the man who in the fullest sense of the word is a true Christian, like Great Heart, Bunyan's hero. We plead for a closer, wider and deeper study of the Bible, so that our people may be in fact as well as in theory 'doers of the Word, and not hearers only.'"

The Executive Committee announce that

LET ORPHANS HAVE REASON TO GIVE THANKS.

All the orphan homes here to be remembered on Thanksgiving day. Mr. E. S. Boswell, agent of the Louisville Methodist Orphan Home, has issued the following reminder to Kentucky and Louisville conferences:

"One year ago we received a great number of boxes and barrels filled with good things for our Methodist orphans, and in return we sent freight or express was prepaid. All our orphan and committee will present our cause to their respective congregations, we believe this will be our banner year. Let us make it one hundred percent better than the last. Write the agent when you start your boxes, and bear this one thing in mind: Always mark the boxes plainly, 'For the Orphan Home, Louisville, Ky.' as well as the place of destination. By observing this rule we will avoid some serious mistakes which occurred last year. Where it is not convenient to send boxes, let our committee see to it that a corresponding amount is sent in cash. Let us be thankful that the Lord has made it possible for us to contribute to the comfort and happiness of the orphan."

ALL NATIONALITIES HELP PALESTINE RAILROAD.

A missionary writes of the remarkable union of people from all parts of the earth in building the railroad from Joppa to Jerusalem, Turkey, to the Holy Land. France furnished the money. Belgium supplied one-half of the coal and rails. England furnished the other half. Poland sent engineers and laborers. Switzerland was also largely represented among the workmen and engineers. Americans surveyed the route and advertised it. Germany pulled the engine in locating the line of track. Philadelphia shipped the engine to join the cars.

All were highly pleased at the union of effort, and it is possible that much more important work in restoring the Jews to Palestine may result from this joint undertaking.

CHURCH INTEREST IN LABOR.

Other churches are commending the Pope for his letter on "Labor," and the arrangement resulting therefrom to organize in Catholic communities labor unions under the guidance of the Catholic church. The Rev. H. C. Morrison recommended that the Methodists do likewise, and says: "While one can look upon the Pope's eagerness to promote the cause of the laborer as the affair of this country, yet we must admire the zeal that lays hold of this great labor problem, and undertakes to solve it by the use of the most common indifference and unbelief. It is high time that the great Protestant bodies of Christians in this country put forth special and united effort to reach and save the masses of the laboring people."

"Now the leaders of the movement and their officers of the State and Provincial Sunday-school Associations of the United States and Canada have issued a great pledge-signing day, Sunday, November 24. In every Sunday-school in the land a short talk will be given the school on the evils of cigarette smoking and the great benefit to be derived from the pledge card which will be distributed for signatures. It is expected that at least one million signatures will be secured, and that the movement will be greatly aided in the general movement to abolish the cigarette."

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

As to-day is the World's Temperance Sunday the American Anti-Cigarette League proposes to secure one million pledges. They hope to get one million signatures. This is the first time since the Pittsburgh has 15,000, Louisville 12,000, Columbus, Toronto and Buffalo have 10,000 each. The committee has the movement and their officers of the State and Provincial Sunday-school Associations of the United States and Canada have issued a great pledge-signing day, Sunday, November 24. In every Sunday-school in the land a short talk will be given the school on the evils of cigarette smoking and the great benefit to be derived from the pledge card which will be distributed for signatures. It is expected that at least one million signatures will be secured, and that the movement will be greatly aided in the general movement to abolish the cigarette."

AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTI-SALOON CONVENTION.

The preachers and people in charge of the movement have completed arrangements for the sixth annual anti-saloon convention to be held in the Madisonville Hotel, C. C. December 2-5, and the committee makes the following announcement:

"The sessions will begin Tuesday, December 2, in the morning at 10 o'clock in the Madisonville Hotel. The call for the convention is signed by the Rev. Luther E. Wilson, of the city, and has been acting president of the league since its organization, and by the Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., LL. D., national superintendent.

"The local Committee of Promotion includes men and women prominent in the religious, temperance, educational and business interests of the city, and is during the call states that, among other inducements, Congress will then be in session, and the President of the United States and his Cabinet, together with Senators and Representatives, will be among those who from day to day will be advised of the proceedings of the convention by the local press.

"The Committee of Promotion will give an informal reception to the members of the convention the evening of Monday, December 2. A reception will also be tendered by Mrs. Henderson, wife of the Hon. J. B. Henderson, ex-Senator from Missouri, and a reception by President Roosevelt is in contemplation."

THANKSGIVING CONFERENCES.

Four Southern Methodist bishops will hold conferences on Thanksgiving day at Bishop Galloway's, South Carolina Conference, at Columbia; Bishop Hendrix, North Alabama Conference, at Anniston; Bishop Key, Little Rock Conference, at Batesville; and Bishop Casper, North Texas Conference, at McKinney.

At each of these conferences appropriate services will be held, and collections will be taken for benevolent purposes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON BUNYAN'S "GREAT WORK."

Last week President Roosevelt, previous to accepting his election as vice president of the Long Island Bible Society, delivered a notable address, in which he said:

"If we read the Bible aright, we read a book which tells us to go forth and do the work of the Lord; to do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try and make things better in this world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by the man who is neither a weakling nor a coward, by the man who in the fullest sense of the word is a true Christian, like Great Heart, Bunyan's hero. We plead for a closer, wider and deeper study of the Bible, so that our people may be in fact as well as in theory 'doers of the Word, and not hearers only.'"

The Executive Committee announce that

THEY ARE GATHERED FROM THE BELIGIOUS

of Minnesota for his residence pleased Episcopal leaders of the country. With all of his excellencies, it has been held before this year that the principle made a mistake when he made Fairbault, instead of Minneapolis or St. Paul, his city. The new Bishop is to live in Minneapolis.

BELIEVES IN ONE SUNDAY SERVICE.

The Rev. D. Robert F. Coyle, of Denver, a Presbyterian, who is growing in prominence, points out that forty or fifty years ago the Sunday afternoon service there were three sermons a Sunday in those days—had to be abolished because so few attended it. He thinks the time has now arrived when the second Sunday service should go the way of the third. He denies holding an opinion that people are less interested in religion than they used to be. Although he thinks Colorado a harder field than California, his former one. In his judgment the preacher should be expected to give but one sermon a week, and that on Sunday morning. In the afternoon he would have a great Bible school, with paid teachers if needed, and in the evening a gathering in which the social element might come to the front. He disclaims any desire to secularize Sunday, but declares that churches must conform themselves to the spirit of the times. No matter how great the man, he cannot prepare two sermons a week, and he ought not to be expected to do so. Besides, the people become more intelligent they need less instruction, already knowing more than they are willing to carry out, and as they become more worldly, if Colorado conditions are a fair test, they will not be willing to pray, to worship. What to do with the Sunday night service, because in so many cities few attend it, has long been a live question, but it has remained to the past of the First Presbyterian church of Denver to suggest that it be generally abolished.

WILL STUDY ACTS OF APOSTLES.

The International Sunday-school lessons for the six months beginning January 1 next are to be taken from the Book of the Acts of the Apostles. The story of the beginnings of the Christian church has been studied in the International Sunday-schools since 1886, so to a large part of the scholars of Sunday-schools the subject will be a new one. As to the older scholars, those who have had the subject for six years ago, the subject will have a new light that has been thrown on those early times by the studies and researches of modern scholars. The subject is suggested by the Rev. Dr. A. Dunning, of Boston, one of the members of the Committee on International Lessons and Secretaries, that all Sunday-schools, whether or not they use the International lesson series, take their lessons from the Book of Acts for the six months of 1902, in order that this important part of the story of the Christian Church may be treated in all current Sunday-school literature, and an increase in the interest in Bible study be thereby promoted. It is one of the most interesting themes in the whole Bible.

POPE LEO STILL VIGOROUS.

Rumors of the ill-health of the Pope are periodical, and those that have recently come to this country, by way of London, have a little basis of fact as had many that preceded them. It is true that the Pope's health is precarious, it would be strange to expect any other condition in a man approaching his ninety-second year; but the best contradiction of recent rumors is to be found in the fact that the Pope's health is so good that he has issued a papal bull, and a decree, which Leo XIII. gives to prominent persons have not been discontinued. So long as he is able to receive daily, he can hardly be expected to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past week. It is surmised that the Pope's health is so good that he is able to receive reports of his health, which he receives as some reports would indicate. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is in Rome and has been received by the Pope several times during the past



OUR NEW RATES.

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year, \$8.00

Daily and Sunday edition, one year, \$10.00

Saturday edition, one year, \$1.50

Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00

Daily and Sunday, one year, \$1.75

Give post-office address in full, including city and state. Louisville bank charge collected on out-of-town checks. You are there.

Five requests to result in exchange on Louisville or New York, post-office or express money order, or registered letter.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, one year, \$8.00 per week

Daily and Sunday, delivered, one year, \$10.00

Daily and Sunday, delivered, one month, \$1.00

Address THE COURIER-JOURNAL CO., Corner Fourth and Green St., Louisville, Ky.

Entered at the Louisville post-office as second-class matter.

Postage paid at Louisville, Ky., under special rate of 1 cent.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

25, 10, 25 and 25 cents.

the world. The admission of our merits as colonists by the German Government is worthy of being ranked along with Dr. von Holleben's declaration of amity, and both are duly appreciated.

The Riots at Athens.

When Paul the Apostle visited Athens it was found that "all the Athenians and the strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." Paul also found that they were two superstitious, or, as some say the word should be translated, "too religious."

At all events they worshipped too many gods. It is a new thing that has been reported from Athens within the last few days. On Thursday ten thousand people assembled about the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Olympus to protest against the translation of the Gospels into modern Greek. The situation was in itself significant, for it was by reason of the Gospels that Jupiter lost his situation as king of gods and men. But though there has often before been more or less opposition to certain projects to translate the Scriptures, it is certainly unusual, if not unprecedented, for this to take the form of a popular meeting, degenerating into mob violence. In this instance it was necessary to land 800 marines to preserve order, and in the collision which followed seven persons were killed and thirty severely wounded. The killed were evidently members of the mob, as they were buried Friday afternoon with demonstrations against the Government.

This demonstration was led by the students of the university. It somehow happens that in several countries of Europe the students of the national universities are not only largely against the Government, but also appear to think themselves under obligation to air their political opinions by riotous demonstrations. In this instance the students took possession of the university building, adopted military discipline, and held the edifice against the military. They were asked to retire by the rector and thirty professors, but refused to do so. In the meantime they called upon the Holy Synod to excommunicate anybody who attempted to translate the Gospels into the Greek language as now spoken.

At first it was rather puzzling to conjecture what reasons there could be for opposition to the translation of any part of the New Testament into modern Greek. The books were originally written in Greek, and the modern language is not so very different from the ancient. All languages suffer changes with the lapse of time, but Greek seems to have changed less than many others. At all events, one well versed in classic Greek can get a good deal of satisfaction from reading a Greek newspaper of to-day, though he will encounter a number of new words and some unfamiliar forms. On the pronunciation, if he follows the Erasmus method for ancient Greek, he will be altogether at sea. But it ought to be easy for a modern Greek scholar to read the Gospels in the original. Why then should a riot against a translation begin in an Athenian university?

The cable reports were so brief as to give little insight into the cause of the outbreak at first. Since then it has transpired that there is, perhaps, more politics than religious bigotry in the outbreak. There is opposition to the royal family, based upon the belief that Russia is working through Queen Olga against Greek national ideas. The Queen is the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who is the grand uncle of the present Czar. This gives ground for suspicion that Queen Olga is favorable to Russian designs, and it is well known that the hierarchy of the so-called Greek Church is largely under the influence of Russia. Precisely what harm the translation of the Gospels into modern Greek would do to the integrity of the kingdom of Greece is, however, not yet apparent. The whole dynasty is, however, foreign, the King being the son of Christian IX. of Denmark and a brother of the Queen of England, while the Crown Prince is married to a sister of the Kaiser. In all this there is abundant room for jealousy, and it is obvious that the incident of the proposed translation of the Gospels has been seized as a pretext for a demonstration against the Government.

Fighting the Railway Consolidation. Much interest attaches to the steps that are being taken by three Western Governors to prevent the Northern Securities Company from obtaining control of the Burlington, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads. The practical consolidation of these three important railway systems is of the same huge character as the combination of the steel companies so effectively arranged last spring and fraught with the same consequences. If it can be prevented, it will put a stop, at least for a time, to other consolidations that are pending, and if it is successfully carried out the principle of community of interest will be quickly asserted elsewhere.

Men like J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill and their associates must, of course, have prepared themselves for this opposition to their great project. It has been officially stated that the best legal advice has been taken, and that there is no obstacle in law to the syndicate. That it is a violation of the spirit of the anti-trust act there is no doubt, but the letter may have been obeyed or evaded.

The chances are that the combination will be effected. The existence of the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation and kindred trusts have been tolerated so long and all legal attempts to overthrow them have been so ineffectual that it is hardly

conceivable that present statutes can be invoked to break up this railway syndicate. That it is full of possibilities which inspire the gravest apprehensions is undeniable, but this is true of one is true of all. However, new legislation can be framed that would apply to it in the future and might make a dissection necessary. Opinions will differ as to the advisability of this, and Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, has already expressed his intention not to co-operate in the organized opposition to the new movement.

It is not unlikely the matter will be left to the natural laws of business which will effectually settle the fate of these unions of transcontinental roads. Should the consolidation have all the advantages claimed for it, and then should the management give the people participation in the benefits of it might for a while be left undisturbed. The real trouble, however, with these organizations of monopoly would be left untouched. Still, a tyrant is dreaded not for what he does, but for what it is in his power to do. The same is to be said of the gigantic combinations which these ambitious financiers have been building. Mr. Morgan and his associates are not oppressors, but who can say what will be the disposition of the men who will come after them? The apprehensions of the three Governors are not unreasonable, and they are to be commended for undertaking to test the law in the matter.

German Resentment.

One of the leading points in foreign discussion during the week just past was the indignation of the German press over the utterances of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary for Great Britain. As will be remembered, Mr. Chamberlain, chafing under criticisms of British doings in South Africa, in which German newspapers have indulged very freely, made references to what had been done, as he alleged, by Germans during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71. These references were very hotly resented and the indignation they excited has not been lessened by a later utterance in a blunt letter.

It has been said that the tone of the German press under these provocations has become dangerous, but that is hardly the proper word to be employed in such a connection. Undoubtedly, there are times when the hostile tone of the press of a country may bring on a war, but that must be when there is really something to fight about. The relations between the Governments of Germany and Great Britain are not at all strained, and in such a case the ferocity of the press on either side does not endanger the peace. Nevertheless, the extreme fierceness of German comment has been somewhat of a surprise to Great Britain, and has shown how strong is the feeling on the continent against the great insular Power.

It can hardly be denied that Mr. Chamberlain has shown a want of tact in his allusions to Germany. The justice of the proper word to be employed in such a connection. Undoubtedly, there are times when the hostile tone of the press of a country may bring on a war, but that must be when there is really something to fight about. The relations between the Governments of Germany and Great Britain are not at all strained, and in such a case the ferocity of the press on either side does not endanger the peace. Nevertheless, the extreme fierceness of German comment has been somewhat of a surprise to Great Britain, and has shown how strong is the feeling on the continent against the great insular Power.

The history of all wars is likely to afford instances where severity toward the enemy is carried close to the point where civilization draws the line, if it does not actually pass it. At a time when public opinion is sensitive it is well not to provoke resentment by allusions to such cases. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is not a prudent man, and he is doing more to make the British Government disliked on the continent than he is likely to result from his indiscretion. The feeling in Great Britain that the country has had some what too much of Mr. Chamberlain is evidently growing, but there is no present prospect that he can be restrained from interfering with matters outside the Colonial Department. The suggestion that his rash speeches may overthrow the Cabinet will probably not soon be realized.

Joseph Howard, of Bridgeport, Pa., recently displayed a fortitude that might arouse the envy of a red Indian. He is a brakeman on the Reading railway, and while coupling cars had his hand caught by the patent coupler just as the train began to back. He could not release his hand, and he ran with the train for a mile until it stopped at the next station. Then he freed his hand, walked two miles to a hospital and had three fingers amputated without taking an anesthetic.

Consul General Dickinson has raised his offer to the brigands who hold Miss Stone to \$60,000. It is to be hoped that Miss Stone will soon be restored to liberty. If so, Mr. Dickinson should at once offer another and a larger reward for the capture of the brigands. Such a proposition would meet with a heartier response than the attempt to raise the ransom.

The knell of the New York Horse Show as a fashionable function may have been sounded in the declaration of a witty woman of the upper ten. She uncharitably says that she is tired of going to a place where the faces of the women are growing steadily older and the frocks younger.

FLYING MACHINES SOON AT \$2,000 EACH.

If all goes well flying-machine parties will be all the rage next summer. In fact, after one has talked with Gustav Whitehead, who says he will soon fly from here to New York, it is quite easy to picture a family going off for the summer's vacation in flying machines. It will be easy for Boston folk to make a trip to Coney Island and New York, and a dash to Star Harbor. The expense will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small cost. He has already a very neat machine capable of carrying six persons comfortably for \$2,000. When this happens it is easy to picture the fate of the automobile. The flying machine will not be so very great either. Inventor Whitehead expects to soon establish a factory for turning out flying machines at a rapid rate and at a comparatively small

The Debutante



THE ANNUAL DOLL SHOW.

THE time is approaching when the Hospital Circle of the Children's Free Hospital will give its annual doll show, and on Saturday, December 7, the children of the city will be entertained with "A Week in Doll-land."

The show will be given at the Athletic Club, and the tableaux of the various days will be arranged on an attractively decorated platform.

Mrs. Louis Ferguson and Miss Clara Fitch are on the Committee on General Arrangements, and the different tableaux have been distributed as follows:

Monday—Wash day. Chairman, Miss Kate Griffiths; Miss Lucy Henry, Miss Caldwell and Miss Fanny Evans.

Tuesday—Golf day. Chairman, Mrs. Marion Taylor.

Wednesday—Wedding day. Chairman, Mrs. Percy; Mrs. Frank Hogan, Mrs. Howard Bowman.

Thursday—Yachting day. Chairman, Mrs. Kenneth McDonald; Mrs. Percy Semple.

Friday—Reception day. Chairman, Miss Belle Norris; Miss Quigley, Miss Evelyn Briscoe.

Saturday—Market day. Chairman, Miss Lily Kent; Miss Nina Semple, Mrs. Harry Smyser, Mrs. Duff Reid.

There will be a grab bag in the form of "Four and Twenty Blackbirds Baked in a Pie," and the committee in charge is composed of Mrs. William Strater, chairman; Mrs. Thomas Buchanan, Mrs. J. J. Singleton, Mrs. John Hughes.

Other attractions will be as follows: Apron and bag table, in charge of Mrs. Horace Rolph, chairman; Mrs. James Glazebrook and Mrs. George Allen.

The dolls' clothes table, in charge of Mrs. J. J. McHenry, chairman, and Mrs. Charles Claggett.

Candy table, Mrs. E. H. Ferguson, chairman; Mrs. Alex. Semple, Mrs. Clarence Turner, Miss Eva Churchill, Miss Olive Gorin.

Doll table, Mrs. John P. Starks, chairman; Mrs. William Osborne, Mrs. Dan O'Sullivan, Miss Annie Knott.

The Committee on Refreshments is composed of Mrs. John Middleton, chairman; Mesdames A. M. Cartledge, Joshua Bred, John T. Bate and Miss Fannie Browning.

Ice cream and cake will be served all during the afternoon, and a light luncheon will be served between 12 and 2 o'clock. Cakes have been promised by the finest housekeepers in Louisville and will be on sale.

A number of young girls have been invited to act as waitresses, among whom are the following:

MESSES: Mary Churchill, Linda Montgomery, Humphrey, Pauline Browning, Austin Barton, Lettie McDonald, Lella Scoggin, Ethel Griffiths, Cornelia Anderson, Sarah E. Richardson, Sallie Wathen, Cornelia Temple, Mary Manful, Lucy Jones, Anna Cartledge, Katherine Jones, Julia Caldwell, Anna Ferguson, Neta Gleason, May Glover, Dorothy Hunsay.

Miss Mary Lafon is president of the Hospital Circle, which practically supports the Children's Free Hospital, and is one of the most enterprising philanthropic organizations of women in Louisville.

YESTERDAY'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

MISS NANNIE HITE WINSTON gave the second of her series of dinners last evening in honor of Miss Emily Fittie, who, however, was unable to be present on account of the death of her uncle, Mr. George Forman.

The table was attractively arranged with pink roses and pink candles and covers were laid for the following:

MESSES: Ethel Roberts, Lullie Anderson, Gertrude Duffley, Virginia Perrin, Belle Houston, Ethel Wilder, Margaret Cox, Nannie Hite Winston, Lucy Darby.

MESSES: E. M. Conway, J. B. Lewman, Edgar Hill, Ralph Bristol, Ed. McDonald, E. M. Wilder, Paul Cress, Albert Willis, George Brent.

Mrs. W. B. Haldeman was the guest of honor at a beautiful luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. Bessie Hindman, of St. James Court. In the center of the table was a cut glass bowl of white chrysanthemums, and about it were silver candelabra with green candles

and shades. Mrs. Hindman's guests were:

MESDAMES: W. B. Haldeman, Henry Burnett, W. J. Abram, Oscar Turner, E. B. Buckner, David Keller, Irving McNair, Le O. Cox, John Starks, Percy Thomas.

Miss Katherine Clark was the hostess at an informal euchre party given

Lyle Bayless, George Miller, Leon Cooper.

Mrs. Charles Ghens was the hostess at a charming 5 o'clock tea yesterday afternoon, given in honor of Miss Lucy Kearny, of New York. Miss Margaret Cox and Miss Emma Drabell.

The house was prettily decorated with American Beauties and white

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL.

PREPARATIONS for the children's Christmas carnival, to be given December 14, are well under way, and early next week the two circles of Christ Church Cathedral—the Garnering and the Children

present wish she or he might be in at least two places at one time.

From the opening procession, to the distribution of the last gift in Santa Claus' enormous supply, there will be a succession of pleasures.

Very soon prizes of the various branches will be announced, with the long list of committees having in charge the individual features; and in a short time also the two hundred children selected to form the train of Santa Claus and the Frost King and Queen.

The first thing Louisville children and those of neighboring cities are asked to do, is to examine their stores of treasures, toys, and see if they have not something that will enable them to enter the treasure contest.

Any child is entitled to display treasures in good condition, not less than two years old. A first and second prize for girls, and a first and second prize for boys will be given for the most interesting oldest toy; and for the best and best preserved modern toy, two years old or over, there will be a first and second prize, also, for girls, and for boys.

It can readily be seen how interesting this exhibit will be. It is in charge of Miss Etta Sneed, Fourth and Chestnut streets, and on the day of the carnival three well-known women will act as judges.

HAST-HAYS WEDDING TUESDAY.

TUESDAY will be a gala day in society, and besides the balls and receptions which will keep society busy, one of the handsomest weddings of the season will be solemnized.

For when the peals of Christ Church Cathedral are sounded at 9 o'clock that evening Miss Henrietta Courtney Hast and Dr. John Edwin Hays will be married by the Rev. Charles Ewell Clark, dean of the Cathedral.

The music will be a conspicuous feature of the wedding, and Mr. Ernest A. Simon, organist of the Cathedral, will give the following programme before and during the service:

March Triumphant.....Lennens Largo.....Handel

Festiva March.....Calkin Melody.....West

March Nuptial.....Loret Wanderer's Night Song.....Rubinstein

War March of the Priests.....Mendelssohn

Miss Hast's two attendants will be her sisters, Misses Emma and Lizette Hast, and she will be given away by her brother, Mr. Louis Hast, Dr. George Green, of Danville, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Fred Col, Mr. Ernest Howard, Dr. Vance, Dr. Charles Hibbitt, Mr. E. Mitchell and Mr. John Miller.

Masters James, Ewell and Oscar Clark, the three little sons of Dean and Mrs. Charles Ewell Clark, and the young cousins of the bride, will be the ring boys.

The couple will take an Eastern wedding trip, and upon their return to Louisville will make their home at 1232 Second street.

THE FETTER-WOOD WEDDING DECEMBER 4.

THIS present season has been characterized by the number of handsome home weddings and the list will be augmented Wednesday, December 4, when Miss Sallie Fetter and Mr. Harry I. Wood will be married. The ceremony will be solemnized at high noon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Murray Fetter, of 1429 Third avenue. The Rev. James G. Minter, of Calvary Episcopal church, will be the officiating clergyman.

Miss Eugenia Fetter, the bride's sister, will be the maid of honor, and Mr. Lawrence Fisk, of Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Wood's brother-in-law, will be the best man.

The only other attendants will be the following eight young girls, who will be the flower children: Misses Cornelia An-

derman, Martha Burge, Nelchen Armstrong, Helen Hickman, Anna Burge Muir, Lucy Jones, Blanche Smith and Elizabeth Muir.

It will be a white and green wedding and the ceremony will take place beneath a canopy of white chrysanthemums.

MISS ELSIE GAYLORD.

SHE WILL BE MARRIED TO MR. JOHN C. LATHAM, OF NEW YORK, ON DECEMBER 19.

The flower girls, who will be dressed in white and green, will hold arches of white chrysanthemums and white tulips, through which the bride will pass. The idea is novel and will be very effective.

Miss Fetter will be married with the wedding ring of her great-great-grandfather, Gen. Cuthbert Harrison, of revolutionary fame. It has been in her family for over two hundred years, and will be used for the first time since Gen. Harrison's marriage.

Among the out-of-town guests who will attend the wedding are: Miss Virginia Ernst, of Covington, who will arrive December 3, and visit the Misses Fetter; Gov. and Mrs. J. C. W. Beckham, of Frankfort; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fiske, of Bardonia; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duke Pearce, of Mayville, and Mr. D. Y. Beckham, of Chicago.

space as may be required for adjustment of the various attractions.

With this liberal "ground plan" it would seem each corps should find room for its fullest achievement; and the variety of things to do, and things to enjoy, will make every girl and boy

especially invitations to home weddings.

The Danville Courier of a recent date contains the following article which is apropos and covers the situation in Louisville also:

"The question, 'Are we losing our manners?' has been asked recently in the magazines, and has usually been answered in the affirmative. These articles were written by city people of city people. The speak of the madly rushing throng, caring little what they do or who they do it to, pushing and shoving in the street cars, stalwart men sitting comfortably while third women swing to the strap, and other things too numerous to mention, all going to show that people nowadays are no longer polite. This is not confined to the city or city people. Right here in Danville the most cultured society people violate one of the long established rules of etiquette, and do it continually, to the annoyance and frequent embarrassment of the hostess. Under the old regime an answer was required and expected to any invitation. Now it is necessary to put the letters R. S. V. P. on the invitation card in order to get any replies. If this R. S. V. P. is not put on the invitation nobody ever thinks of sending an acceptance or regrets. If it is on the card some few persons out of the large number invited will send acknowledgments, while by far the greater number will go without notifying the hostess of his or her coming. The deduction nearly always puts the hostess in an embarrassing position. She has no idea how to prepare for her guests, as she has no idea how many will accept.

"A case in point will show how it is. A Danville woman gave a large reception. She prepared for a good many more than had accepted, but so many more guests came to the reception than had signified an intention to come that the caterer ran short of supplies. It was exceedingly mortifying to the hostess, who is the most hospitable woman imaginable. Another Danville woman gave a similar reception. There were three hundred invitations and she received six acceptances; that was all. This rudeness should be corrected. If a person is good enough to give an entertainment the people honored with invitations should think enough of it to send a reply."

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

MISS MYRTLE BAKER.

derman, Martha Burge, Nelchen Armstrong, Helen Hickman, Anna Burge Muir, Lucy Jones, Blanche Smith and Elizabeth Muir.

It will be a white and green wedding and the ceremony will take place beneath a canopy of white chrysanthemums.

MISS ELSIE GAYLORD.

SHE WILL BE MARRIED TO MR. JOHN C. LATHAM, OF NEW YORK, ON DECEMBER 19.

The flower girls, who will be dressed in white and green, will hold arches of white chrysanthemums and white tulips, through which the bride will pass. The idea is novel and will be very effective.

Miss Fetter will be married with the wedding ring of her great-great-grandfather, Gen. Cuthbert Harrison, of revolutionary fame. It has been in her family for over two hundred years, and will be used for the first time since Gen. Harrison's marriage.

Among the out-of-town guests who will attend the wedding are: Miss Virginia Ernst, of Covington, who will arrive December 3, and visit the Misses Fetter; Gov. and Mrs. J. C. W. Beckham, of Frankfort; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fiske, of Bardonia; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duke Pearce, of Mayville, and Mr. D. Y. Beckham, of Chicago.

The couple will take an Eastern wedding trip, and upon their return home will be with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fetter for the present.

MR. MOORE'S LOVING CUP.

MR. PERCIVAL MOORE, of Anchorage, vice president of the Louisville, Anchorage and Peewee Valley Electric Railway Company, was given a genuine surprise Friday evening by the people of Anchorage.

He and Mrs. Moore were invited to the Country Club, of Anchorage, ostensibly to take part in a bowling game, and when they arrived they found the people of Anchorage assembled to present Mr. Moore with a beautiful loving cup, in recognition of his services in securing the electric railway to Anchorage.

Mrs. Joseph Winston was responsible for the idea, and was instrumental in raising the subscription for the cup.

It is a large vessel of Kaiser Zinn metal, and on one side is the inscription, "Mr. Percival Moore, from his Anchorage friends," and on the other is a miniature street car.

The cup was presented by Mr. Cary Peter, of Anchorage, in a graceful speech, following which a delicious supper was served.

SOUTHERN BELLS IN NEW YORK.

THE influx of visitors to New York for the Horse Show has been marked this year by the large number of pretty women who have come on, particularly from Kentucky, Virginia, Louisiana and Maryland, for the event, says the New York World. These belles of their various sections make the Holland House, the Waldorf, Sherry's and Delmonico's their meeting places and attract much attention by their good looks and handsomeness.

Miss Maybelle Meyers, of Denver, and Miss Gray Moorhead, of North Carolina, are easily the three leaders of this contingent of Southern and Southwestern beauties. Miss Meyers is tall and fair, Miss Castleman, who made a sensation by her beauty at the Charity Ball here three years ago, when Col. John Jacob Astor made her his partner in the march during most of the dances, is of medium height and chaste in coloring, with remarkably beautiful blue eyes; Miss Moorhead is tall, with a remarkably beautiful figure, gray eyes and Titian hair of a shade that resembles burnished copper. She is also noted for her cleverness and wit, and was the belle of the White Sulphur Springs last summer.

All these young women, with a number of their sisters, less prominent for their beauty and position at home, will be looking at with interest in the Horse Show will be discussed in many a town and State for years to come. They will be looked at with interest and not a little curiosity by the New York belles and matrons, but the lines will probably be as usual very closely drawn and the

SOCIAL CALENDAR.

November 25—Miss Henning's evening entertainment for Miss Frances Duke. Miss Helen Lucy Kearny, of New York.

Dinner Miss Helen Winston's dinner. Miss Nannie Hite Winston's dinner. Miss Hallie Worthington's euchre for the Misses Dixon, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Percy Thomas' luncheon for Miss Belle Sheridan Houston and Miss Virginia May. Mrs. Charles E. Claggett's tea for Mrs. William Claggett.

November 26—Richardson-Roberts wedding. Mrs. Jennie Tyler's kitchen shower for the Lindenberger-Ormsby bridal party.

Hast-Hays wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Powhatan Woodriddle's ball at the Galt House for Miss Mary Tyler Woodriddle.

Mrs. C. E. Claggett's luncheon for Miss Helen Macfarlane and Miss Tracy, of Oswego, N. Y. Miss Anna Barr's luncheon for Mrs. Francis R. Beattie.

November 27—Lindenberger-Ormsby wedding. Terpsichore Club's dance. Miss Kathryn Cox's dinner-dance at the Galt House for Miss Margaret Cox.

November 28—Mrs. Wm. Culbertson's dinner for Miss Sue Spears. Football game, Central University vs. Louisville Y. M. C. A. Miss Madeline Bridgeford's breakfast for the Misses Woodriddle.

Miss Cecil Nield's informal euchre party. November 29—Cottillon Club's german. Mrs. W. A. Eubank's luncheon-euchre.

Mrs. John P. Starks' euchre for the Misses Estes, of Memphis. Miss Carrie Wright's reception for Miss Lewis, of Nashville, and Miss Apperson, of Little Rock.

November 30—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haldeman's silver wedding. Invitations recalled to Mrs. George C. Avery's and Mrs. C. B. Robinson's reception.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Abram's dinner for Miss Marjorie Weissinger, Miss Helen Macfarlane and Miss Tracy, of New York. December 2—Mrs. P. G. Moore's dinner for Miss Belle Sheridan Houston.

December 3—Mrs. John E. Roche's afternoon euchre party. Peters-Gifford wedding. Mrs. Samuel Boyle's luncheon for Misses Margaret Thornton, of Lexington, Anna Monroe, of Houston, Tex., Mary and Margaret Brown, of Lexington.

Mrs. Will Tapp's dinner for Miss Kathryn Cox. December 4—Mrs. William A. Hughes' luncheon for Misses Clara Lee Atchison, Hallie Worthington and Emily and Juliet Bullitt.

Petter-Wood marriage. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCulloch's dinner for Miss Gertrude Dudley and Miss Emily Pirtle.

Mr. Shirley Everett Johnson's dinner at the Pendennis Club for Miss Tracy, of New York, and Miss Helen Macfarlane. December 5—Patriarchs' german at the Louisville Hotel.

Mrs. Charles Norton's euchre party for Miss Edith Norton and Miss Hurel. December 6—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Huntel's reception for Miss Grace McDonald Hunter.

Mr. Lee Bloom's dinner for Miss Belle Sheridan Houston. December 7—Annual Doll Show.

December 10—Dr. and Mrs. Turner Anderson's ball at the Galt House for Miss Lullie Anderson. Gaylord-Latham marriage.

December 11—Harvey Joiner's exhibit. December 12—Musical Art Society.

December 13—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Alexander's box parties and supper for Miss Margaret Cox.

December 14—Children's Christmas carnival. December 17—Miss Julia Baldwin's evening euchre party for Miss Emma Drabell and Miss Virginia Perrin.

December 18—Fleming-Chandler wedding. December 21—Dramatic Club's play.

December 24—Boat Club's german. December 25—Cottillon Club's german.

December 26—Male High School in the opera "Pinafore" at the Auditorium.

December 27—Miss Nell Buckley's entertainment at the Athletic Club. Messrs. Paul and Warner Jones' dance.

December 28—Dr. and Mrs. William A. Hughes' dance at the Athletic Club.

December 31—Terpsichore Club's dance. February 21—Terpsichore Club's dance.

March 21—Terpsichore Club's dance.

New York smart set will keep very much to itself. The New York beauties at the show will undoubtedly be Miss Natica Rives, Miss Gwendolen Burden, Miss Gladys Brooks and Miss Jessie Sloane. The other debutantes, for all these young women will be debutantes

at the season, will also have much attention and will be surrounded by admirers and friends.

THE DRAPEL IN WASHINGTON.

GEN. and Mrs. William F. Draper, formerly Miss Preston, of Kentucky, will spend the winter in Washington, D. C. A writer for the Washington Capital has the following paragraph about them:

"Still another home in which all society is interested will be opened this coming week. This is the new home of the Hon. and Mrs. William Draper, former Ambassador to Italy. As every one knows, they bought the house of the late Mrs. Washington.

made historic by the return of Admiral Dewey and used as his place of residence in the height of American enthusiasm at that time. I suppose almost every one who did not get a glimpse of this beautiful house at the time of the first winter of the Admiral's return has a general idea of its artistic beauty, so much has been published concerning it.

"Mr. and Mrs. Draper were conspicuous for their superb entertaining when they were in Washington. For four years ago, for it was just at the beginning of the McKinley Administration that they left Washington for their brilliant social career that was theirs in Rome. Every one here remembers the old days of the Cleveland Administration and the notable dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Draper on their gold service. After the Bricos, I suppose there were no more splendid appointments at any of the official dinners, and all the other gatherings under their roof were of equal importance in a social and artistic way."

Gen. and Mrs. Draper were in Louisville several months ago, when they visited Mrs. George M. Davis, Mrs. Draper's sister.

MRS. ALEX. SEIPLE'S EUCHE PARTY.

ONE of the handsomest entertainments of the past week was the euchre party which Mrs. Alex. Semple gave Friday afternoon

in honor of Miss Lucy Kearny, of New York; Miss Margaret Weissinger and her two guests, Miss Marion de Wolf Tracy, of Oswego, N. Y., and Miss Helen Macfarlane.

The house was beautifully decorated in American beauties and white chrysanthemums, with jardiniere of palms and ferns about the rooms.

Miss Margaret Weissinger won the first prize, a handsome gilt clock set with rhinestones; Miss Eugenia Fetter

won the second, a white fan with ivory sticks, and the booty, an address book of cut leather, went to Miss Marion Tracy. The consolation, a dainty bon-bon dish, was drawn by Miss Sallie Fetter.

Mrs. Semple arranged the drawing of the consolation in a pretty and novel way. A large fancy box made of green crinkled paper, was filled with pink carnations, to the ends of which were attached such bags, which formed an attractive souvenir of the entertainment for each of the guests. On one of the sachets was written the word "Frise" and this was drawn by Miss Sallie Fetter.

The tally cards were also unusual and were in the shape of pink lotus leaves. The pink idea was prettily carried out in the tempting menu which was served after the game.

Miss Jessie Norton kept the tally and the guests indulged in the following:

MESSES: Helen Macfarlane, Ethel Roberts, Marion Tracy, Mildred Vaughan, Lucy Kearny, Isabelle Weissinger, Marjorie Walsinger, Evelyn Clark, Ethel Dixon, of Baltimore, Katherine Clark, Flora Bates, of Illinois, Julia Dixon, of Memphis, Blanche Estes, of Memphis, Sue Spears, Clara Lee Atchison, Lily Derby, Margaret Cox, Sallie Fetter, Eugenia Fetter, Mrs. Lipton Muir.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS ANNA BARR will give a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Francis R. Beattie, formerly Miss Lily Satterwhite.

Miss Cecil Nield will give an informal euchre party Thursday evening, November 28.

Miss Frances Duke and Miss Lucy Kearny, of New York, will be the guests of honor at a reception to be given to-morrow evening by Miss Lullie Henning.

Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Smith will entertain a house party of eighteen at her home "Willow Brook" during the Christmas holidays.

Dr. and Mrs. William A. Hughes will give a dance at the Athletic Club Saturday evening, December 28, in honor of their three younger children, Mr. Thurston Hughes and Miss Annabelle and Miss Katharine Hughes.

Mrs. W. A. Eubank, of 624 Belgrave, will give a luncheon-euch

STEWART DRY GOODS COMPANY

OUR NEW YORK CONNECTION JAS. McCREERY & CO., TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

Four Wash Goods SPECIALS

6c YARD—for three days only—90 pieces dark color fleece back Flannellette, in the very latest patterns, suitable for dresses and wrappers. The every-day price is 10c per yard.

12¹/₂c YARD—We have just replenished stock with 1,000 yards of those mill ends of Black Wool Cashmere, in two to ten-yard lengths. They were made to sell at 35c, but they come in short lengths—price for only as long as they last, 12¹/₂c.

8¹/₃c YARD—40 pieces yard-wide Percale, newest fall styles, colors warranted fast, quality the best—always sold at 12¹/₂c—as a special flyer only 8¹/₃c.

\$3.00 AND UP—500 new style Embroidered Flannel Shirt Waist Patterns, put up in separate boxes; styles exclusively our own, and their equals in elegance are not to be found elsewhere—styles come to button in back and front.

NEW YORK STORE

Black Goods.

Great values are now being offered in this department. If you are looking for something entirely new in Black Goods visit our department.

45c 40-inch All-wool Poplin.
50c 38-inch Venetian Cloth.
75c 44-inch Pierola Cloths, marked down from \$1.
85c 44-inch Prunella Cloth, worth \$1.

98c 44-inch Pierola Cloths and Crepons; cut from \$1.50.
\$1.25 44 and 48-inch handsomenovelties in rough effects; former prices \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Glove Prices for Monday

Only—Requiring your special attention.

Black Suede Gloves.

98c For a 2-clasp Black Suede, nice quality; good black; all sizes. These will not be exchanged or guaranteed at this price.

See our immense lines of Golf Gloves for everybody—big and little—all colors.

35c, 50c and 75c.

Splendid assortment of Ladies', Men's and Children's Lined Mocha Gloves.

NEW YORK STORE

Ladies' and Children's Underwear in Winter Weights.

50c Ladies' Heavy Cotton Ribbed Fleece-lined Shirts, Drawers or Tights.
50c Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Fleece-lined Union Suits.
85c Ladies' Heavy Merino Shirts or Drawers, in gray or white.

\$1.25 For Ladies' Heavy Merino Union Suits.

25c Children's Heavy Cotton Ribbed Shirts or Drawers, fleece-lined.

35c Children's Heavy Cotton Fleece-lined Ribbed Union Suits.

Men's Furnishings.

\$1.00 Men's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Union Suits.

\$1.00 Men's "Wright's" Health Wool Fleece-lined Shirts or Drawers.

\$1.00 Men's new patterns in Fancy Dress Shirts, in the neat figured effects.

\$1.25 Men's Heavy Domet Pajamas, in fancy colors.

\$3.50 Men's fine Turkish Bath Robes.

NEW YORK STORE

A Wonderful Dress Goods Reduction

250 Fine All-Wool Colored Skirt and Suit Lengths At Wonderfully Low Prices

What They Are. First of all they are RELIABLE GOODS in a variety of weaves and are staple goods sold every day over our counters as regular stock, such as Venetians, Broadcloths, Serges, Basket Weaves, Ziblenes, Vigoreaux, Meltonettes, Prunellas, Twills and many more stylish fabrics.

Skirt lengths for

\$2.29 \$2.98 \$3.65 each

They were sold for 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 per yard.

Suit lengths for

\$2.98 \$3.75 \$4.75 \$5.50 each

You must see these goods to get any idea of their real value. Prices marked in plain figures and patterns displayed upon center counters. Remember this is the time and place to do your dress goods shopping.

A word to out-of-town people—We will send you samples so that you may order by mail.

Rich and Exclusive

Ladies' Neckwear.

The newest for stylish effects.

We are well equipped in novelties of Ladies' Neckwear for the Holidays, consisting of Ties, Stocks and Boas.

\$1.50

50c

For Fancy-trimmed Stocks in all colors.

For a variety of Shirt Waist Stocks.

\$1.00

25c

For Liberty Silk Scarfs 1¹/₂ yards long.

For a variety of Automobile Ties.

Stationery.

Now is the time to get a CHOICE SELECTION of Calendars and Holiday Novelties. Call and see them while they are new.

15c, 20c, 25c

Attractive line of SUN-BONNET CALENDARS.

50c

For beautiful College Girl Calendars.

20c and 25c

For Dickens' Celebrities.

75c

For Old Glory Calendars.

15c and 25c

For Dog and Cat Calendars.

\$1.00 to \$2.50

For exquisite line of French Head & Ballet Girl Calendar

Place your orders early for VISITING CARDS, CUTTING DIES and STAMPING PAPER.

See Hoyt's Indelible Stamping Outfit for Marking Linens, includes

Bottle of Indelible Ink, Bottle of Gold Dust, Glass Pen and Two Rubber Stamps

COMPLETE FOR 25c

BEGINNING MONDAY

A Suit Sale

EXTRAORDINARY.

\$25 Fine Tailored Suits, all lined with the very best silk. These suits come in a variety of the best styles and are made of the finest tailoring fabrics. Every suit will be fitted without charge. You will miss an opportunity for a special bargain if you do not investigate these values. Former prices \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00. Your choice \$25.00.

\$12 Our Suits at this price are made of the best Cheviots, Venetians and Covert Cloths; silk-lined coats; good percaline lining in skirt. All choice styles. Former prices \$18.50, \$20.00 and \$22.50. You cannot question these values when you see them.

\$10 We make the same sweeping reduction on another line of Suits ranging in price from \$13.75, \$15.00, \$16.50 to \$17.50. You will find a good assortment of these suits.

Fur Department.

Offerings for This Week.

\$25 TO \$100.00—Nearseal Jackets and Three-quarter Coats, with Persian Lamb or Chinchilla collar and revers.

Fur Sets—Boa and Muff.

\$7.50 TO \$150.00—These are made in all furs, such as Isabella Fox, Sable, Fox, Alaska Sable, Lynx, Mink, Black Marten, Beaver, Chinchilla and Hudson Bay Sable. Our prices are very moderate on all grades.

Great Reductions in Silks.

Beginning Monday. Examine the items closely, as it will pay you well to profit by these low prices.

Fancy Taffetas.

89c

A YARD MONDAY—50 pieces handsome Fancy Taffetas, stripes, broche and plaid effects, elegant quality, regular \$1.25 goods.

24-inch All-silk Crepe de Chine.

89c

A YARD MONDAY—Elegant line of colorings; street and evening shades, regular \$1.25 material.

Black Silk and Wool Poplin.

79c

A YARD MONDAY—The swell materials for long coats and waists, regular \$1.00 quality.

Examine our New Automatic Sewing Machine. It is guaranteed for five years and sold **\$35.00** with all attachments for **\$35.00**. IT HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY OR PRICE.

Largest line of Trunks and Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, etc. Prices the lowest.

Rich Cut Glass, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, Statuary, Bric-a-Brac and Artware in China Dept.

CARPETS, RUGS. MATTINGS.

New Designs, New Colors, Moderate Prices

lace Curtain Sale.

\$2.50 Cream Curtains for.....**\$1.75**
\$3.50 Cream Curtains for.....**\$2.50**
\$4.50 Cream Curtains for.....**\$3.50**

Cream Irish Point Curtains
25 Per Cent. Off Regular Price.

Handsome Gilt Chairs.

The famous Vernis Martin finish at very low prices, From **\$3.50, \$5.75 and \$7.00.**

Also a new line of Tabourettes and other artistic furniture at very moderate prices.

NEW YORK STORE

Ladies' Shoes That Are Fashionable.

\$5.50 For Calf Lace and Button Boots, full extension sole, hand welt—The Wisconsin.

\$5.50 Box Calf Lace Boots, heavy extension sole, hand welt—The Rittenhouse.

\$4.00 and \$5.00—Velour Calf Lace Boots, Goodyear welt, extension sole—The Boston.

\$6.00 Mat Kid Button and Lace Boot, hand welt, custom heel—The Berwyn.

\$5.00 Ideal Kid Lace Boot, Goodyear welt, military heel—The Boston.

\$5.50 Mat Kid Button Boot, patent leather foxed, Goodyear welt, very stylish boot—The Boston.

\$5.00 Enamel Leather Lace Boot, heavy extension sole.

\$3.00 Enamel Leather Box and Velour Calf Button and Lace Boots—the best in the city.

\$2.50 Glace Kid Lace and Button Boot, kid or patent tip—good school shoes.

\$2.00 Boys' Phoenix Calf Shoes—good heavy shoes.

A complete stock of Infants', Children's and Misses' Shoes. Our Xmas Slippers for the gentlemen just received in all the latest styles.

NEW YORK STORE

ASK TO SEE THE

Seamless Rubber Gloves,

the best thing to bleach the hands. Makes them soft and white.

Special gloves for the use of surgeons and nurses.

We call your attention to our

Art Department.

The Holiday stock is now replete with

Turkish, Chinese and Japanese Art Ware.

Prices are very moderate. Center aisle.

Silk Crochet Opera Shawls

New shipment just arrived. Worn by the fashionable people in New York and Paris. Imported from Paris and shown by Mr. H. Williard.

Center of Aisle—near Silk Counter.

NEW YORK STORE

5 o'clock in honor of Mrs. William Claggett, of Jefferson City, Mo.

Miss Nannie Hite Winston will entertain at dinner Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Powhatan Woodbridge will give a ball at the Galt House Tuesday evening to introduce their daughter, Miss Mary Tyler Woodbridge.

Miss Madeline Bridgeford will give a breakfast on Thanksgiving morning in honor of Misses Annie May and Mary Tyler Woodbridge.

Miss Sue Spears will be the guest of honor at a dinner party which Mrs. William Culbertson will give Thursday evening.

Miss Hallie Worthington will give an informal euchre party to-morrow evening in honor of the Misses Dixon, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Starks, of St.

James Court, will entertain two tables of euchre Friday evening in honor of Misses Blanche and Flora Estes, of Memphis.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Cowan will lead the Cotillon Club's first german, which will be danced at the Galt House next Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Haldeman will give a reception next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in honor of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haldeman.

Miss Margaret Cox will be charmingly entertained on the evening of December 13, by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Alexander, who will give her four boxes at Macaulay's to see the Bostonians, followed by a supper at the Pendennis Club. The guests will include forty young people.

Mr. Shirley Everton Johnson will give a dinner at the Pendennis Club on Wednesday evening, December 4, in

honor of Miss Helen Macfarlane and Miss Marion Tracy, of Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. Levi Bloom will give a dinner at the Pendennis Club on Friday evening, December 6, in honor of Miss Belle Sheridan House.

The Communicating Circle of the King's Daughters will have a sale at McKnight's, December 13 and 14. A gypsy fortune teller will be a feature of the sale.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Abram will give a handsome dinner party Saturday evening, November 30, in honor of Miss Margaret Weissinger and her two guests, Misses Marion Tracy and Helen Macfarlane.

Miss Kathryn Cox will give a handsome dinner-dance at the Galt House Wednesday evening, November 27, at 8 o'clock, in honor of her cousin, Miss Margaret Haldeman Cox.

They will be assisted in receiving by

Mr. and Mrs. Attilla Cox, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Gault, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Cox, Dr. and Mrs. George Lewman and Misses Mattie Belle Bryan, of Covington; Frances Duke, Onoies McCullough, of Brainerd, Minn.; Edith Norton and Evelyn Whitney.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Avery and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson have recalled their invitations for a reception in honor of Miss Eleanor Avery on November 30, on account of the death of their nephew.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Avery and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson have recalled their invitations for a reception in honor of Miss Eleanor Avery on November 30, on account of the death of their nephew.

An interesting bazaar for the benefit of St. Paul's Episcopal church will be held Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Samuel Holloway, of 511 Belgrave.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mourning

have recalled their invitations for a theater party to-morrow night at the home of the bride's grandfather, Henry Wolfe, next Wednesday at 4 o'clock, the Rev. W. O. Sewer, of Georgetown, officiating. Only near relatives will be present. The couple will be at home after December 1 at 2236 Kemper Lane, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

The annual meeting of the Humane Society will be held Friday evening at Smith & Nixon's, and the public is invited to attend. The meeting will be of only one hour's duration and will include an interesting musical program. Miss Florence Barclay and Miss Edna Sellar will play.

The marriage of Miss Sallie Lindenberg and Mr. Henry O. Ormsby will be solemnized Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock at St. Andrew's Episcopal church, the Rev. John K. Mason officiating.

The wedding of Miss Cora Genevieve Wolfe, of Georgetown, and Mr. Will M. Clemens, formerly of Louisville, but now of Cincinnati, will be very quietly solemnized on account of serious illness in the family, at the home of the bride's grandfather, Henry Wolfe, next Wednesday at 4 o'clock, the Rev. W. O. Sewer, of Georgetown, officiating. Only near relatives will be present. The couple will be at home after December 1 at 2236 Kemper Lane, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dr. John L. Dismukes, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the Purchase. The marriage will take place soon, but the definite arrangements have not yet been announced. Miss Allison and her sister, Miss Bessie Allison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Thixton, of 2011 Third avenue, Louisville.

Dunlap, is a graduate of the National Park Seminary, near Washington, D. C., and is a charmingly educated young woman.

Dr. Dunlap is one of the most efficient young physicians in Louisville, and is popular in social as well as professional circles.

The marriage of Miss Nell Richardson and Mr. Shelby S. Roberts will be solemnized Tuesday at high noon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Richardson, of 1804 Second street.

The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. Charles Ewell Craik, dean of Christ Church Cathedral.

Mrs. Garland Sherrill will be the matron of honor, and Mr. William A. Colston will be the best man.

will attend the wedding are Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Qualey, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Broadus, of Chicago, and Mr. H. M. Dickson, of Chicago.

Capt. P. C. Summers, of the L. and N., and Miss Emma Beatrice Babbitt, of Corydon, Ind., were married in the private parlors of the Hotel Victoria Thursday, November 21, at 8 p. m., by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd. Miss Babbitt is the daughter of the Rev. T. Babbitt, of Corydon, and a popular and accomplished young lady.

Only the near relatives were present at the ceremony, after which a dinner was served. On Saturday the wedding party will be entertained at dinner at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. G. P. Boone, of Louisville, at which they will be at home to their friends at the Hotel Victoria.

PERSONALS.

MISS EM SIDELL SCHRODER, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Penley, will continue her visit here until after Christmas, when she is going to New York to study art at the School of Design.

Miss Schroder has not been making Louisville her home for the past two years, but has been living in New York and Virginia. She spends her summers in Loudon county, Va., and her winters in New York.

Few girls who have visited Louisville in years have been attracted as much to it or have been as popular as Misses Ethel and Julia Dixon, of Baltimore, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Starks, of St. James Court. Baltimore girls are noted for their beauty and charm of manners, and the Misses Dixon are representative Baltimoreans. They combine the confidence and "go" of the Northern girl with the gentleness and grace of the Southern woman, and have a style peculiar to their section of the country. They spend their winters in Baltimore, and have a beautiful summer home on the eastern shore of Maryland, where they usually spend their summers.

Mrs. Starks and the Misses Dixon expect to leave Saturday for Woodford county on a short visit to Miss Eleanor Cannon. Miss Cannon will then return to Louisville to continue her visit to Mrs. Starks.

Miss Fatty Curd is entertaining a house party at Joydale, at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Joyce. Her guests are Misses Agnes Crittenden Adams, of New York; Cecil N. Old, of New York; and Mrs. Harris Fleming, of New York, and Mrs. Hueling Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Donahue, of Davenport, Ia., and Mr. and Mrs. William Ryle, of Paterson, N. J., left Wednesday for Davenport after a short visit to Mrs. Irene H. Marshall. They came to attend the Herman-Smyser wedding.

Miss Eleanor Cannon, of Woodford county, who is the guest of Miss Annie Knott, will visit Mrs. John P. Starks after to-morrow.

Mrs. John Kemp Goodloe and Miss Abbe Goodloe are in New York with Mr. and Mrs. George Warren Fuller.

Miss Mary Neal, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been spending several weeks with Miss Elizabeth Scott, will return home Tuesday.

Miss Alice Traube will leave to-morrow to spend the week in Henry county with Miss Fanny Berry.

Mrs. Thomas Gaylord and Miss Elsie Gaylord, who are the guests of Judge and Mrs. John G. Simrall, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brand for the week ending next week in Louisville for an indefinite stay.

Misses Blanche and Flora Estes, of Memphis, who are the guests of their sister, Mrs. W. J. Dodd, of St. James Court, will return home December 1.

Miss Christine Collings, of Cincinnati, who has been spending several days with her grandmother, Mrs. R. H. Safford, will leave for Europe. She will attend school in Paris.

Mrs. R. H. Safford, of Freeport, Ill., who has been the guest of Miss Virginia Mathews, returned home Friday.

Miss Mary Rebecca Timberlake and grandmother, Mrs. Shelby Van Natta, of Shelbyville, will visit this week for Indianapolis to visit relatives.

Mrs. Samuel Woodbridge, of Versailles, who has been spending the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Powhatan Woodbridge, returned home yesterday. Her son, Mr. Sam Woodbridge, will visit the city Tuesday to attend Miss Mary Tyler Woodbridge's debut ball.

Miss Lillian Todd and Miss Pauline Chambers will go to Lexington on the 25th to attend a sermon to be given by Rev. Lexington German Church. They will be the guests of Miss Jane Todd Watson and will return home the next day.

Mrs. A. W. Barnum, of Chicago, who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. C. Tawson, will return home early this week.

Mr. Harry Malmgren, of Cincinnati, will reach the city this week to spend Thanksgiving with Mr. Alex. Robinson.

Misses Margaret and Mary Brown and Margaret Thornton, of Lexington, and Miss Anna Monroe, of Houston, Tex., who have been visiting in Lexington, will reach the city this week to visit to Mrs. Samuel Boyle. She will give them a buffet luncheon December 1, and Mrs. William T. Durrett will entertain them at luncheon during their visit.

Miss Edith Worthington, who is in Lexington visiting Miss Nell Thompson, will return home the last of this week.

CRUTCH-BO

The man with the crutch never fails to arouse the deepest sympathy and awaken the tenderest emotions of his more fortunate fellow being. The haggard countenance, swollen joints and twisted and deformed limbs tell a pathetic story of suffering such as Rheumatism alone can inflict. Only those who are painfully and slowly hobbling through life can fully realize what it means to be crutch-bound. They feel most keenly their helpless and dependent condition when it dawns upon them that they are no longer workers but unwilling drones in the busy world.

Rheumatism should not be neglected because the pains at first are wandering and slight. These are only the rumblings of an approaching storm of pains and aches that may transfer you from a life of activity to the ranks of the crutch-bound cripples.

Rheumatism is due to acid gritty particles being deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves by an impure and too-acid blood, and the strongest constitutions or muscles of iron and nerves of steel can long withstand these corroding poisons. They penetrate to every fibre of the body, and no liniment, lotion or other external application can reach and dislodge them.

Finally the natural oils are consumed when there is a creaking, grinding noise with every movement of the limbs, the joints become locked and immovable, the muscles wither or contract, the nervous system gives way and the patient becomes a physical wreck and crutch-bound cripple. Rubbing with liniments may produce counter-irritation and afford temporary ease, but they cannot reach and destroy these corrosive particles, which are daily forming in the blood.

The correct treatment—the true cure for Rheumatism—is a remedy that will dissolve and wash out this inflammatory matter and expel it from the system, and no medicine does this so promptly and thoroughly as S. S. S. It neutralizes and eliminates from the blood current all poisonous, noxious substances and makes the blood pure and strong again, and as it circulates through the body, all effete matter is gathered up and sent out through the proper channels. This rich new blood cools the feverish, throbbing muscles and joints and refreshes the tired nerves, and welcome relief comes to the wretched sufferer.

S. S. S. contains no Potash, Opium, Anodyne or mineral of any description, but is a Guaranteed Purely Vegetable Compound. The strong minerals that are usually prescribed in Rheumatic cases act very injuriously upon the lining of the stomach, causing inflammation and a most distressing form of dyspepsia.

S. S. S. not only purifies the blood, but at the same time invigorates and tones up the whole system, increases the appetite, strengthens the digestion and restores the rheumatic sufferer to sound health again.

Send for our special book on Rheumatism, which is free to all who desire it. Write our physicians about your case, and they will cheerfully furnish any information or advice wanted free of cost.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker D. Hines. Mr. Hines returned home Friday from New York, and Mrs. Hines will come with Miss Bagg.

Miss Alice Craig, of Pewee, is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. S. A. Culbertson.

M. R. R. de Tally is located with Mrs. Arthur Ferguson, of 969 Third avenue, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bullock will leave today for New Orleans, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Murrell left yesterday for New York to visit Miss Florence Murrell and Mrs. Addison G. Ricard.

Mrs. H. C. Anderson, of 1210 Third avenue, is visiting her son, W. T. Richards, Habes, Ariz.

Mrs. R. G. Stoner, of Mr. Sterling, is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Stoner, at her home on Elizabeth street. Mrs. Stoner is much complimented by the returning delegates for presiding so ably and gracefully at the convention of Daughters of the Confederacy held at that place.

Miss Mary Belle Crowder, of Danville, and Mr. Pete Wallace Patterson, of Lexington, Tex., were married at 2 o'clock last Tuesday at the Stuart Memorial church. The Rev. Ernest Thompson and Dr. A. T. Robertson officiating. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Patterson left for an extended trip through the South and Florida, later going to their future home in Arkansas, Tex., where Mr. Patterson has large business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Walker, who have been in New York and the East since their marriage, are now at Old Point Comfort.

Miss Lella Forman, of Lexington, arrived yesterday to visit Miss Mary Tyler Woodbridge, and Miss Narcisse Johnson, of Greenville, Miss., will reach the city today.

Mr. Brent Altshuler will return to-morrow from New York, where he spent several days last week attending the Horse Show.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. Frank Chase, of New York, have returned home after spending several days with Mr. W. E. Chess and Misses Laura and Grace Chess.

Mrs. J. W. Chess, of South Bend, Ind., will spend the winter with her son, Mr. W. E. Chess.

Mrs. Cooney, of Chicago, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Charles Bonnycastle Robinson, of Anchorage.

Mrs. Henry Baird has returned home after a visit to Mrs. Hatchett at Frankfort.

Mrs. E. V. Wilder and Miss Ethel Wilder have returned from Cuba to the South, after an absence of four weeks.

Miss Lizette Hast reached the city last night from Boston, and will be at the Louisville Hotel with her sisters until after the Hart-Hays wedding.

Miss Dora Landers, of Indianapolis, will reach the city Saturday, when she will be the guest of Miss Clara Lee Atchison.

Miss Bettie Smith, who is the guest of Mrs. Pauline Chambers, will visit until the middle of December, when she will be with Miss Lulle Anderson.

Mrs. William Drake, of Clarksville, Tenn., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. William Kelly.

Miss Elise Vance, of Memphis, who has been the guest of Miss Frances Duke for the past two weeks, returned home last night.

Mrs. Bruce Haldeeman gave a theater party at Macauley's yesterday in honor of Mrs. H. M. Brown, of Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Barford A. Tracy, of Winchester; Mrs. R. M. Scher, of Winchester; Mrs. T. W. Van Meter, of Winchester; Mrs. Stirling H. Thompson, of Henderson, and Mrs. John Clark, of Columbus, O., who are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. E. B. Clark, 1812 Second street.

Miss Louise Kastenwin has returned home, after an extended visit in the East.

Miss Edith Bagg, of New York, will reach the city Thursday on a visit to

..IT IS TIME TO CONSIDER.. Christmas Presents.

I have a carefully selected stock of unique, useful and beautiful pieces of Furniture, and goods selected now will be stored without extra charge and delivered at any time desired. It is necessary this season to place orders promptly, as there is an unusual demand for the better grade of goods. The list below will be helpful as suggesting what to buy.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Music Cabinets | Chiffoniers |
| Ladies' Desks | Morris Chairs |
| Tabourettes | Leather Couches |
| Medicine Cabinets | Leather Chairs |
| Tables | Fancy Rockers |
| Dressing Tables | Clothes Poles |
| Buffets | Duplicate Mirrors |
| Sideboards | Teakwood Tables |
| Hall Racks | Folding Screens |

Some very desirable small pieces of the new "Mission" Furniture in weathered and Flemish Oak. A few choice reproductions in Mahogany Colonial Furniture and a complete line of the CELEBRATED ADAMS & WESTLAKE BRASS and IRON BEDS, the only kind I sell. I have the exclusive sale at retail of the Louisville Pillow Co.'s goods—Fine Cotton, Felt and Hair Mattresses, Down and Feather Pillows, Roll Bolsters, Cushions, etc.

D. P. Bennett,

616 and 618 4th Av., near Walnut St.

RAILROAD.

Burlington Route CALIFORNIA'S SEASON.

The tides of tourist travel are now towards California.

The Burlington Route to Denver, thence through Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City, is the all-year-round route to the Coast.

For those going or returning via Portland, "The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express" is a most desirable train.

Weekly California Excursions.

DAILY THROUGH STANDARD SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE TO "FRISCO."

(Descriptive matter, tickets, etc., at any ticket-office, or address L. W. WAKELEY, ST. LOUIS, MO., FRANK M. RUCC, G. P. & Burlington Route, ST. LOUIS, MO., T. P. A. Burlington Route.

A delightful visit to Mrs. Frank Sheehan on Kennedy avenue.

—Miss Maude Showers, of Bloomington, Ind., and Miss Ellen Wilson, of Salem, Ind., will spend the Thanksgiving week with Miss Melusina Vogt, on Cherokee Drive.

The Missionary Aid Society, of the Presbyterian church, met at the residence of Mrs. Emmet Field, those present were Mrs. George Boone, Mrs. John Wagner, S. D., and Miss Mary sister, Miss Hunter, Miss Cordelia Gaines, Miss Lucy McGowan, Miss Elizabeth Field.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Bullitt entered the Night Euchre Club at their home on Bayly avenue. Mrs. Purcell Johnson won the lady's prize, a beautiful Dresden vase. The man's prize was won by John Johnston, and was a handsome wrought iron smoking set.

—The Ladies' Guild met at the residence of Mrs. Thos. S. Kennedy Monday afternoon. The final arrangements have been made for the bazaar, to be given Friday, November 29, at Frank's Hall, when fancy work will be exhibited and a supper served. The members present were Mrs. Chas. Man, Mrs. Hayden Moore, Miss Marquette, Mrs. James E. Galtner, Miss Fannie Brown, Miss Jewell Sparks, Mrs. Hugh Henry, Mrs. Wm. Brown and Mrs. Orville Kennedy.

—One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the week was the luncheon given Friday by Mrs. Hayden Moore to the members of the Browning Club. The table was decorated in pink, cream, saffron and silver candelabra, with pink tapers and pink shades. The members present were Mrs. Frank Sheehan, Mrs. Russell Broadus, Mrs. Geo. Boone, Mrs. Arthur Foster, Mrs. T. W. Kennedy, Mrs. Calvin Duke, Mrs. Harry Lee, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. William Brown, Miss Mamie Cowling, Mrs. James E. Galtner, Mrs. Lillian Neal, Mrs. Rena Moore, Mrs. Clarence Meredith.

—The Morning Euchre Club was entertained by Mrs. George Boone Wednesday at her home on Boone avenue. The first prize, a beautiful Venetian bon-bon dish, was won by Mrs. William Brown. Mrs. George Boone received the second prize, a cut-glass vinegar cruet, and Mrs. T. W. Kennedy was given the "booby" Dainty refreshments.

—The decorations were in smilax and carnations. Those who attended were Mrs. Calvin Duke, Mrs. Arthur Ford, Mrs. Frank Sheehan, Miss Hoffman, Miss Mamie Cowling, Miss Lorena Moore, Mrs. Clarence Meredith.

—Mrs. James E. Galtner and Mr. Walter Embury have returned from West Point.

—Mrs. Thomas White is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Peter, on Third avenue.

—Miss Sue McDowell, of Danville, is visiting Miss Lizzie Field, on Crescent avenue.

—Mr. Goose gave a delightful euchre party Tuesday at his home on Kennedy avenue.

—Mrs. Andrew Broadus has returned from the Confederate reunion at Elizabethtown.

—Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Klefer attended the service given at the Athletic Club, Wednesday evening.

—Mrs. Stanton is improving and is now with her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Dorey, on Crescent avenue.

—Mr. J. William Vogt left Monday for Washington, New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern points.

—Mr. Carl Wilson, of Salem, Ind., spent Sunday at the home of Mr. F. William Vogt, on Cherokee Drive.

—A dance will be given on Thanksgiving night by Mr. and Mrs. F. William Vogt in honor of their guests.

—Mrs. Samuel English and little daughter, Mary Browning, have returned from Asheville, where they visited Mrs. Shaw.

Be Quick, Men!

Here is a Thanksgiving offering of rare values and an occasion for thanksgiving for men and young men who appreciate good clothes.

To-morrow Morning at 7 o'clock we begin a great popular sale of

Fine Suits and Overcoats at \$15

This sale embraces some extraordinary values in Fancy Suits—olive and brown mixed effects in Scotch Cheviots, English Tweeds and Undressed Worsteds; also Black Suits in Tibbets, Serges, Clays and Unfinished Worsteds. Many are drawn from our finer lines—broken lots of some kinds and full lines of others, which we want to reduce.

In the Long Essex, the Yoke and the Short Topcoat—all the new colors in Cheviots, Kerseys and Meltons. Also a few very fine Montague Overcoats—carried over from last season—now reduced from \$25 to \$15.

We offer one hundred sample Cravenette Rain Coats—the best made—at \$15, \$20 and \$25. On sale to-morrow.

PRINCETON \$3.50 Shoes Gibson \$3 Hats

All styles at one price. Dozens of styles in Derbies and Alpines.

Crutcher & Starks (INC.)

CARPETS, ETC.

W. H. McKnight, Sons & Co.

in their

Art Decorating Department

present Mr. Wm. F. Behrens, Decorator, who will be pleased to furnish Estimates, Designs and Color Schemes for the Interior Decorations and Furnishings of Homes, Offices and Churches.

Treatment of Walls in Color Tints; Application of Tapestries and Wall Paper; Introduction of Grilles and Art Glass, and all Interior Wood Finishes.

Special To Order—Rugs, Carpets and Furniture

W. H. McKnight, Sons & Co.

Fourth ave. and Walnut st.

is to be married on the 27th of this month to Miss Ada Buck, of that city.

—Miss Mary Virginia Dishman and Miss James Stewart Baldwin, of Decatur, were married Wednesday evening at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. Hursthouse, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, performing the ceremony.

—Mrs. Henry Stoy entertained at cards Thursday afternoon at the home of Mr. Reuben Gebhart and Mrs. Paul Emil Moore Miller. There were about fifty invited. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. L. H. Harrison, Mrs. E. A. Maginnes and Mrs. John Neblan.

—Mrs. Harry Jewett was hostess to the Fortnightly Club Saturday afternoon. A series of papers on "England in North America," "England in Egypt," "England in Australia," "England in Africa," were read by Mrs. Bodey, Miss Agnes Clark, Mrs. Dunbar and Miss Brooks. Miss Beers also read a paper on "Sir Samuel White and His Explorations." Mrs. Hetty Levi concluded the programme with a reading on "Socialism in England."

—The Musical-Literary Club met Wednesday afternoon at Music Hall. Miss Lizzie Vogel read a paper on "German Music and Musicians" and selections from the works of Schumann, Schubert, Beethoven, Lusk and others were given by Mrs. Douglas Webb, Miss Packard, Mrs. Newhouse, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Korb, Miss Edith Rye, Mrs. Hieb and Miss Enchels. At the next monthly meeting the programme will be furnished by the Treble Clef Club.

—Miss Mary Frisbie entertained at whist Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Florence Tatum. Those invited were: Miss Julia Penn, Miss Lida Maur, Miss Jessie Bolvin, Miss Nan Neat, Miss Sara Barth, Miss Kate and Irma Gordon, Miss Myra Sackett, Miss Edith Gwin, Miss Minnie Albers, Miss Halstead, Miss Alma Connor, Mrs. Lewis Stoy and Mrs. Paul Emil Moosmiller. The flower decorations were in pink and white, the same being carried out in the refreshments.

—The Lewis-Connor wedding will take place December 1 at 2 o'clock in the evening at the Second Presbyterian church.

—Mrs. E. A. Maginnes was hostess to the local chapter of the D. R. Saturday afternoon, at her home on East Spring street.

—Miss Frankie McCurdy will entertain at cards next Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Alma Connor and Miss Edith Halliday.

—Mr. Martin Burdette Crane, formerly of this city, now of Seattle, Wash.,

—Harry Pratt has gone to Wichita.

—Homer McLeellan is in the gas belt, Jake Schwanninger is in Carrollton, Ky.

—Bennett Traylor has returned to Jasper.

—J. D. McCauley is in the city from Madison.

—Mrs. Mary James has returned to Covington.

—Mrs. Mary Dugas and Miss Lu

Five Hundred Workmen.

A Third of a Million Dollars.

Eight Months' Untiring Labor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The national house-keeping as represented in the interior of the Capitol at Washington has never before received such a radical overhauling as that which is just now being finished. When Congress convenes on Monday, December 2, Senators and Representatives will scarcely recognize the historic old edifice inside, so vastly has it been improved and adorned.

Every important chamber in the building has partaken of this improvement. The Senate chamber has been repainted throughout, and the lobby refitted. The seating capacity of the Supreme Court has been enlarged, a new ceiling has been constructed from the walls have been freshly decorated and new furniture added. Statuary Hall is treated to a new ceiling, and both Statuary Hall and the Supreme Court chamber, constituting the portions of the original building that were erected in 1793, have been covered with new steel fire-proof roofs. Likewise that portion of the central building formerly occupied by the Library of Congress, a beautiful new white marble staircase has been constructed from the west basement entrance up to the west facade leading to the rotunda. Thirty-six committee rooms of the Senate and House, together with the Speaker's room, have been remodeled, decorated and refurnished in sumptuous fashion, and the House baths in the subbasement have been renewed in marble.

But the greatest improvements have been wrought in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the members' lobby and cloak rooms adjoining, and in the visitors' galleries above. The House chamber has been practically remodeled. The walls have been newly colored in soft tones; a new ventilating system has been introduced, including a hygienic floor constructed after a novel method; the seating capacity has been increased to admit thirty-nine additional members, and desks and chairs of a special type have been installed; the ceiling has been illuminated with fresh colors and gold coffer-work, and the floor has been refurnished with mahogany opera chairs richly upholstered in green-black leather, in lieu of the old wooden benches. So that, on the whole, what was before a somewhat antiquated and uncomfortable hall has now been transformed into a model legislative chamber, such as the popular branch of the United States Congress should occupy, equipped with modern devices and conveniences that

bring it strictly up to date, perhaps in advance of it.

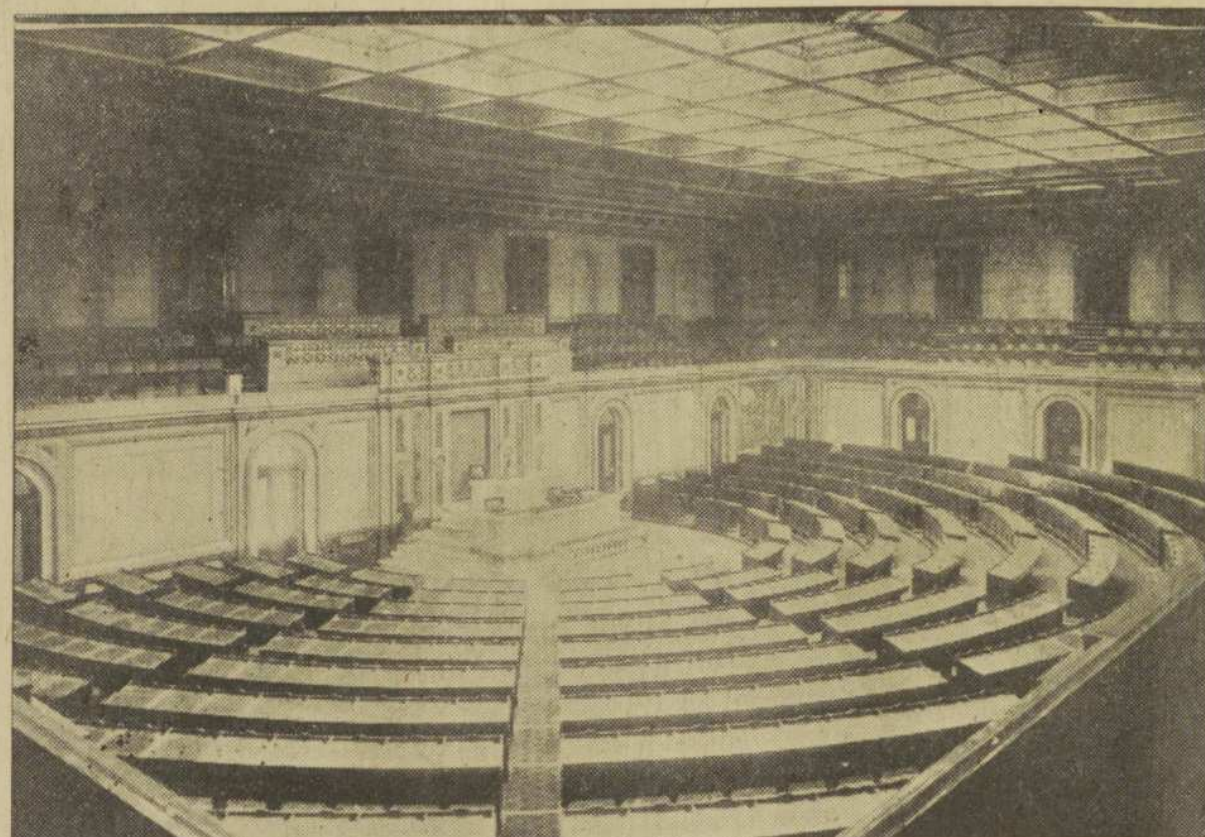
How the Greater House Is To Be Seated.

Until now the hall of the House of Representatives has been subjected to but little modification and few repairs since 1857, the year in which it was first completed and occupied. But in recent years the crowding has been such that at the last session of Congress the members, in control of affairs, determined that more room should be provided. There were in the last Congress, as there will be in the coming Congress, 361 members and delegates; and under the old arrangement the desks had to be placed so close together as to subject the members to discomfort and inconvenience. The House statesmen,

casting their eyes ahead, realized that in the Fifty-eighth Congress, two years hence, under the new apportionment already enacted, required by the twelfth census, twenty-nine new members must be accommodated, making the membership 390. So they ordered, while they were about it, that provision be made not only for them, but for ten more, representing future accessions, thus increasing the seating capacity to 400. To accomplish this enlargement Mr. Elbert H. Riddle, the acting architect of the Capitol, to whom the work was intrusted, extended the platform of the new floor back beyond the space formerly occupied by the brass railings at the rear, and thus afforded room for the addition of another tier of desks and chairs. Then the members' barber shops in the cloak rooms were removed to the basement below stairs, and the space thereby gained was devoted to the enlargement of the cloakroom. This permitted the removal of the fatigue seats and sofas formerly at the rear of the hall without inconvenience to the members, and by a similar enlargement of the lobby by the removal of bulkheads at each end, ample lounging room was thus provided at the same time.

The refurnishing and arranging of the Representatives' hall were turned over by the last Congress to the supervision of a committee of the House consisting of Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of Appropriations; John Dal-

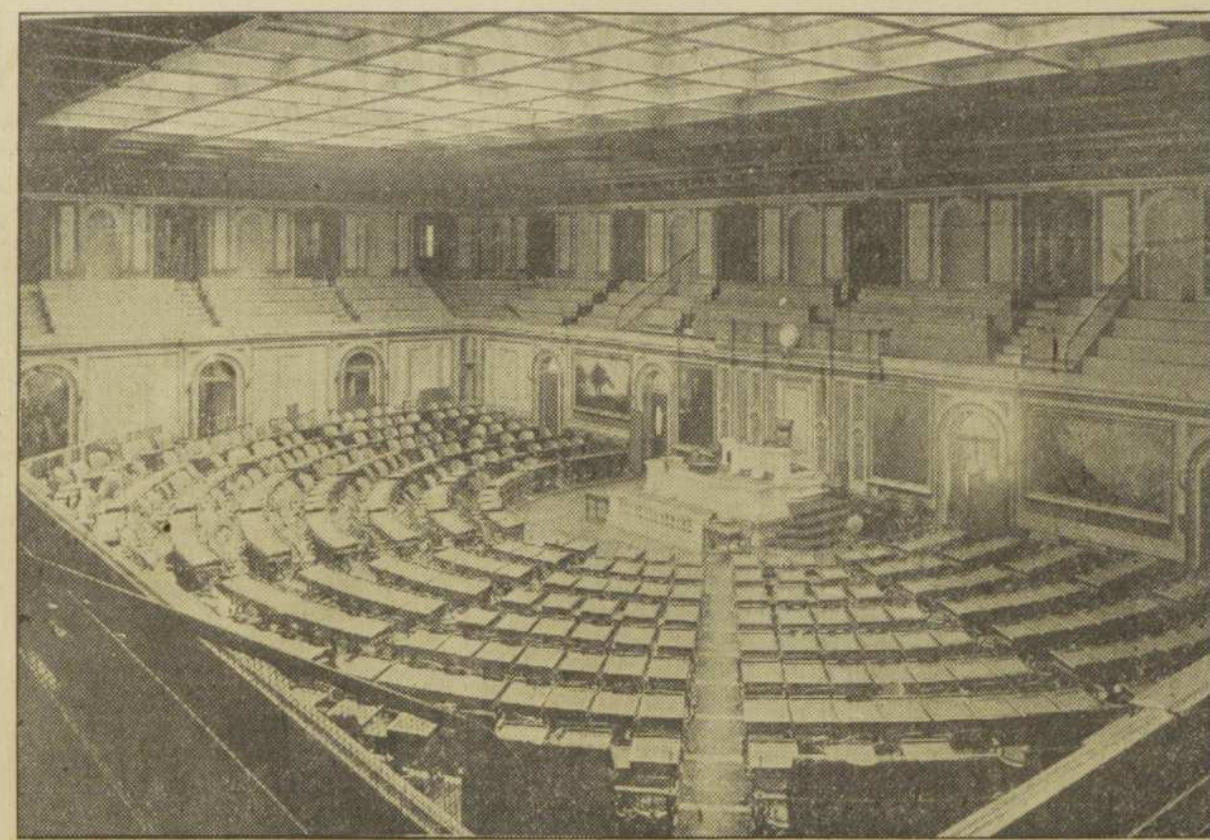
THE LATE CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS IT LOOKS NOW.

IMPROVING THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

IMPROVING THE INTERIOR OF THE CAPITOL.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SPRING OF 1901.

from the open arena in front of the Speaker's platform. The desks in the first row are in pairs, those in the second and third, and so on to the seventh row, where nine are consolidated in a single segment, separated apparently by a divisional piece of ornamental bronze.

Rich and Dignified Furniture.

The desks and chairs are of solid mahogany, likewise the other furniture of every kind in the committee rooms, lobby, cloakroom and Speaker's room. All this furniture is exceedingly rich and dignified, but simple and durable in pattern, exactly suited to the uses for which it is intended. It represents the best handwork of the leading furniture manufacturers of the country, and in its way it is the best that sound taste could select and that money could buy, as is fitting in respect of furniture to be used in the supreme legislative hall of the United States. The designs of the desks and chairs particularly were chosen and obtained after a very thorough and careful study of the subject. The commission received and considered designs of some twelve or fifteen different types or models, submitted on invitation by as many prominent furniture manufacturers throughout the country. None of them exactly

fulfilled the requirements laid down by the commission. Then, by a comparison of the several designs submitted, a new model was evolved and adopted to suit the special demands of the case. Other designs, of a more conventional character, were accepted for the outside furniture, and upon these the manufacturers were invited to submit proposals. This they did readily, entering into the enterprise in a patriotic and emulative spirit rather than in a purely commercial one; and finally contracts were awarded impartially to the lowest and best bidders.

In establishing the new ventilation system for the House of Representatives and galleries Acting Architect Woods secured the assistance of Prof. S. H. Woodbridge, of the Boston Institute of Technology. Two huge air ducts lead from the heating apparatus below and empty into a white-tiled vault or chamber underneath the floor. Small apertures in the floor communicate with the hollow bronze legs of the fixed desks, whose bases are fitted with brass castings full of apertures, through which an equal current of warm, fresh air of the right temperature is diffused around the clothing and bodies of the occupants. Fresh air is supplied through the gallery floors in the same way and fed through the perforated bases of the gallery chairs. Automatic electric suction fans are placed above the ceiling as to draw up and out the impure air at the same rate as that which the fresh-heated air is supplied

below. When desired, as in the heat of summer, this system can be readily reversed, and cool air can be forced in and down from above and withdrawn below through the ducts in the floor in such manner as to give a uniform temperature throughout the chamber without drafts.

During the last four years visitors to Washington who have gone through the Capitol, after seeing the magnificent interior of the new Library of Congress, have been invariably impressed with the contrast between the two buildings, to the decided disadvantage of the Capitol, which, in comparison, seemed gloomy, dingy and unattractive. To remedy this Acting Architect Woods has renewed the wall painting throughout the Capitol in lighter and more cheerful tints, and in the decoration of the committee rooms he called into action the services of well-known artists. He consulted with Elmer E. Garney, of New York, who supervised the color decoration of the Library of Congress, and gave him a commission to plan designs for the work and to superintend the execution. Mr. Garney immediately prepared the plans with as much elaboration as the limited time permitted, and for their better execution employed the skill of George W. Maynard, of New York, whose work in the Library of Congress is much admired, together with Arthur R. Willett, Andrea Adarente, Ivan Olinak, Ralph T. Willis, J. P. O'Sullivan, Paul Guttsche and James Brown, all citizens of the

United States, either by birth or naturalization, and some fifty or more auxiliary decorators. No one, in viewing the completed work, would imagine that it has all been planned and executed since August 5, when Mr. Garney was first called in, but such is the fact.

No Decoration Relating To Civil War.

The effect is a revelation. The decorations are not only highly artistic, but original and instructive as well. The ceiling and wall designs are chiefly symbolic, patriotic and suggestive in theme, and in each case happily significant of the character of the room. The coloring is of the new school, refreshing and delightful, with an unobtrusive use of gold as accent in filigree and fretwork. Each room is treated in a distinctive style, but fitness and propriety of subject, treated along traditional lines, are preserved in all of them. Historical allusions are made here and there, but, in accordance with an unwritten law governing the decorations of the Capitol, no picture or design contains the remotest allusion to any of the incidents or episodes of the Civil War between the States. Inasmuch as the architecture of the Capitol belongs to the period represented by the beginning of the last century, Mr. Garney decided that his designs and general scheme of decoration should conform to that style, and should follow faithfully the ideas that existed in the minds of the original architects, at the same time harmonizing with the special purposes to which the designs are devoted. Before applying the designs the prime consideration was to obtain a good wall foundation, and to that end the bare walls and ceilings were first covered with canvas and painted in, then sandedpaper and again painted. As a practical device this method will protect the walls from dents in the war and tear of actual use, and artistically it has given a beautiful surface texture and an admirable basis for decorative painting in oil. Traditionally various artistic improvements have been made throughout the building, among others that of the rehanging and removal of pictures to locations best adapted for their reception. The historical oil paintings that adorned the south side of the Representatives' hall have, on this principle, been removed to the members' lobby, and similar changes have been made in other chambers.

All these improvements have been made, as it were, working against time, since the adjournment of Congress last spring, it being necessary to have all things in readiness for the assembling of Congress in the week. But, though these improvements are so numerous and varied in character, and though they have all been prosecuted almost simultaneously, employing the skill of more than 500 workmen, they have all been brought to a happy issue under the capable direction of acting architect Woods. The cost is nearly a third of a million dollars. The new steel roofs alone have cost \$150,000, the new furniture about \$60,000, the ventilation system about \$50,000 and the miscellaneous improvements \$30,000. But good value has been obtained for all the money expended. The country takes a particular pride in the national Capitol and does not begrudge the expense of its proper adornment.

JOHN DORLAND CREMER.

What Will Be the Result? Sister Republics' Attitude. Insurrection Spreading To the South.

DURING the official sojourn in Caracas of a former British minister there hung on his office walls two water colors—one showing a coffee plantation in the morning, the happy faces of the black laborers revealing their peace and contentment; the other depicting the same field in the afternoon, the sky darkened with the smoke of burning buildings and the bodies of the field hands scattered among the coffee shrubs. Another South American revolution had supplanted the orderly quiet of the morning with fire and tragedy before sundown. The world has come to regard most of those ebullitions with contempt or indifference. More bluster than bloodshed marks the course of many of them. Merely personal ambition or private malice is the mainspring of much of this belligerence. In these Latin-American republics where active volcanoes make rapid changes in the landscape, we have come to regard upheavals of government as too frequent for notice. On occasions, however, these conflicts have been precipitated by wrongs that needed righting, by misgovernment too atrocious to be

borne. The present war in Colombia is one of these occasions.

The causes of this civil war can be only briefly referred to here. Colombia has two intensely antagonistic political parties. The Clerical, or "Conservative," party advocates a centralized government wielding really despotic power which it shares with the church; in other words, a government copied after the old Spanish model. The Liberal party, on the other hand, favors a progressive, democratic form of government modeled after that of the United States. Though these parties, numerically are nearly equal, the Clericals have held the supreme power since 1886, when President Nunez subverted the Government and overthrew the Liberal Constitution by a coup d'etat as drastic as that of Napoleon III. in France.

From that day till he was poisoned by enemies in his own party in 1894 Nunez lacked nothing but the title of an absolute sovereign. The Federal Government was abolished, the right of suffrage was taken from nine-tenths of the people, and nine autonomous States became merely so many districts governed from Bogota, the liberty of the press and all private teaching were suppressed and education was centered in the hands of the Jesuits. It is impossible here to detail the miseries that have befallen Colombia under the despotic rule of Nunez and his successors. It will suffice to say that Colom-

bia, having repudiated its debts, has no public credit and her exports have been so heavily taxed that the country cannot vie with its neighbors in foreign commerce; with a population a third larger than that of Venezuela, the imports are much smaller and the opponents of the Government have been treated as public enemies.

This, in brief, was the situation that caused the armed revolt of the Liberal party in October, 1899. The northern one-fourth of Colombia has been the scene of the more or less desultory fighting that has claimed some public attention. It would not, however, have excited the present interest if the conflict had not recently threatened to involve two or more other republics and to compel the arbitration or the intervention of the United States, either to protect the commercial interests of the world on the Isthmus of Panama, or to prevent the whole of northern South America and perhaps a part of Central America from engaging in a ruinous struggle. Imperial ambitions of Castro, Venezuela's President, began to be discussed, and the possibility of a United States of South America has interested not only our own country, but Europe as well.

It is a curious fact, worth mentioning, that the Isthmus of Panama, since the beginning of the Nunez regime, has been worth nothing to Colombia except for purposes of taxation. Its railroad, owned by foreigners, is merely a means of transport for the commerce (duty free) of other nations. The Government has neglected to connect the Isthmus by transportation routes with the other parts of the country, Colon and Panama are nothing but way stations

COLOMBIA'S FATEFUL CIVIL WAR.

COLOMBIA'S CIVIL WAR.



IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE OF THE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

for the foreign traffic across the Isthmus. The present insurrection, which promises to involve several Governments, began among the hills of Santander, the inland, eastern department, which raises a large part of the superior coffee of Colombia. As Santander has no convenient outlet for its coffee through the ports of its own country, it sends the product by mule trains to Maracaibo, Venezuela, for shipment to Europe. Thus it happens that the people of Santander and Western Venezuela are particularly well acquainted; this fact probably had something to do with the little plot hatched by the Clerical party on both sides of the border in July for the invasion of Venezuela which so greatly excited President Castro.

But the insurrection has now spread far beyond the limits of Santander. It has extended over the northern plains where cattle raising is the chief industry; parts of the insurgent army command the lower Magdalena and have closed the river route to Bogota; other forces hold points along the coast, but have not yet succeeded in capturing the little port of Riohacha; they have overrun the department of Bolivar, most of which is in their hands excepting the seaports of Cartagena and San Juan and the river port of Barranquilla; they have destroyed the railroad from Cartagena to the Magdalena, cutting off that port from the interior; they have reached from the interior to the department of Cauca, have invaded the Isthmus and many of the merchants there are said to have given their allegiance to the revolution. The largest force in any one district is supposed to be with General Uribe, who is said to command 6,000 men in Santander. No data yet received give any clear idea as to the number of the revolutionists. The fact that they are scattered in small detachments over a vast territory and that the Government troops, numbering about 40,000, are also widely dispersed, probably accounts for the desultory nature of the fighting. The fragmentary information received, coming mostly

from Government sources, shows at least that no engagements between large forces have occurred.

The struggle is thus confined to the north. Bogota, the capital, high on the mountain plateau in the south, seems to be safely out of reach. The insurgents could not muster sufficient river boats to transport an army and supplies up the Magdalena; and to attempt to carry the war south along the mountainous paths would be an effort to emulate Hannibal's crossing of the Alps. On the whole, the insurgents, fairly well equipped with munitions, have never been more confident of final success than they are to-day. If they win, does the power inhere in them to give Colombia a stable government based upon liberal democratic principles? The eyes of the world will be upon them if they have an opportunity to try the experiment.

Since July last the attitude of the neighboring republics, and particularly of Venezuela, has attracted far more attention than the internal troubles of Colombia. The fact that the Venezuelans and the Ecuadorians are watching the conflict with intense interest may easily be explained. Their territories are contiguous, and, politically, the three nations are divided on exactly the same lines. Each has a Liberal and a Clerical party, whose ideals are identical. The Liberals and the Clericals of Venezuela, after appealing to arms most vigorously for a number of years, have recently been taking a breathing spell with the Liberals in power under the presidency of Gen. Castro. The present Government of Venezuela naturally sympathizes with the insurrectionary movement across the border, and apparently takes no pains to conceal the fact.

The church party in Ecuador is so firmly intrenched that it is impossible to foresee a time when it will cease to control the State, but Ecuador has had

boundary and other disputes with Colombia, and the relations between the two Governments have not been wholly amicable.

There is excitement and strong feeling over the situation in Colombia, and the question has arisen whether these neighboring States will undertake by overt action, hostile to the Colombian Government, to help settle the troubles in that country. There are other complications of less importance. The sympathies of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras are said to be wholly with the revolutionists who have received assistance, in one way and another, from the people of these Central American States. The volunteers and supplies they may smuggle into Colombia do not, from the present outlook, however, seem likely to involve their Governments in embarrassment.

Sympathizers with the insurrection having undoubtedly been sending some support to the revolutionary forces from Ecuador, the President of Ecuador was accused by Gen. Cordova, Governor of Cauca, and others with sending aid to the enemy; but the Government of Colombia itself has scouted this idea, and so has the Colombia minister at Washington. Whatever the feeble Liberal party of Ecuador might be disposed to do, there is no reason to believe that the Clerical Government of that country will for a moment countenance an attack from their republic upon the Clerical Government of Colombia.

Neither is there any reason to infer, from the present condition of affairs, that the Government of Venezuela will

overtly interfere in behalf of the insurgents. If some of the reports with regard to the recent doings of President Castro are true his actions as the head of a neutral State have been neither discreet nor dignified. But an official who only last year had an unpleasantness with a dissatisfied faction of his own party that involved considerable bloodshed, who knows that the opposition party on whose defeat he rose to power is numerically strong, and that the prevailing sentiment of his country, worn out by war, is for rest and peace, is not very likely to embroil his people in a war across the frontier. Castro is also well aware that the civilized world would view with the greatest disfavor any interference that might spread the horrors of war over all the northern part of South America.

No prophecy is worth much at this juncture, but the probabilities seem to be that the people of Colombia will be left to settle their own troubles. The insurgents will act wisely in their own behalf if they let foreign interests on the Isthmus severely alone.

The Pillar of Finance.

"Yes, sir," remarked the village grocer, "that is Mr. Jefferson Whimper. He's one of the solidest and reliablest citizens we've got here in Huloboloo. He's filled more positions of trust and responsibility than any ten men we've got."

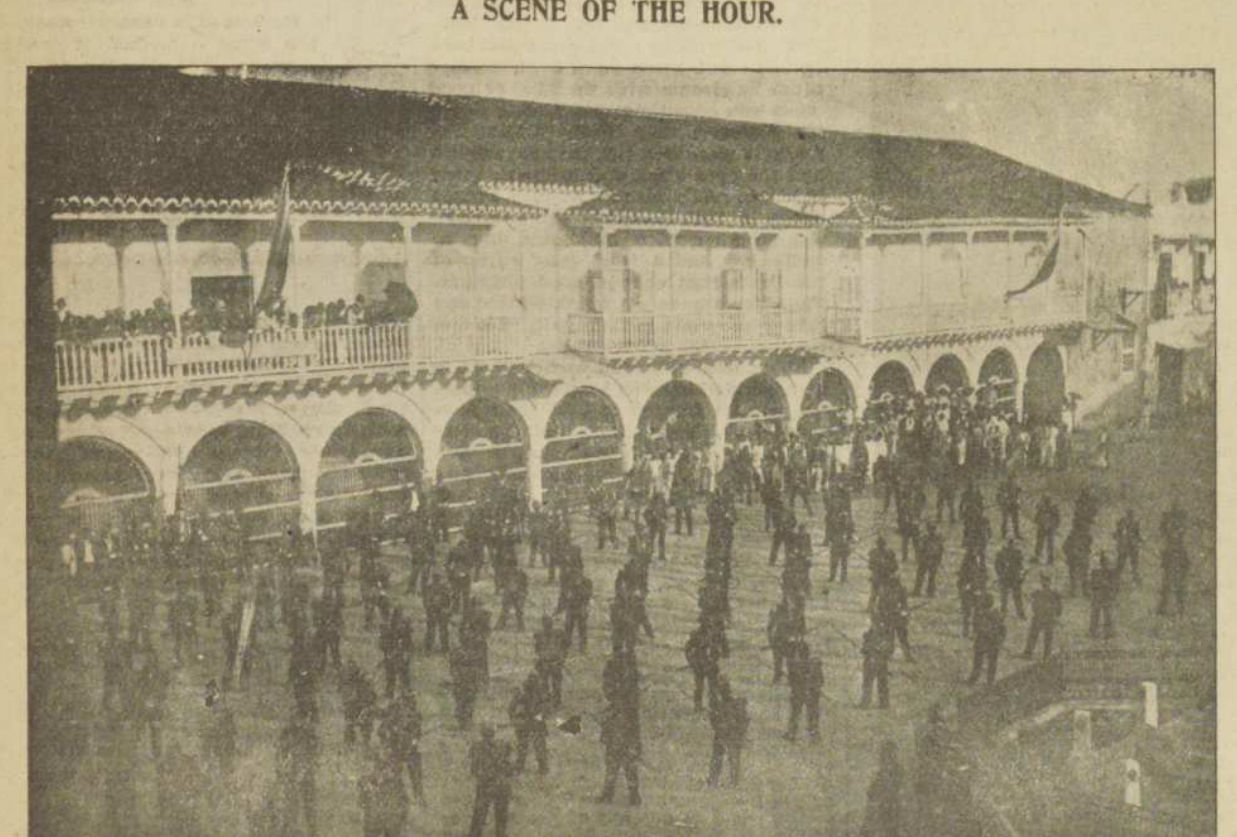
"Ah," replied the spice drummer, "you elect him for your treasurer, I presume."

"Well, no; but that man acts as stakeholder in 99 per cent. of the business made in this whole county."—[Judge.]

PREPARING FOR WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.



COLOMBIAN TROOPS IN FORT SAN FELIPE.



COLOMBIA'S REGULARS DRILLING.

BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCES TO LOUISVILLE STRUCTURES

CHURCHES, BANKS,
CLUBS, HOMES.



ARCHITECTURAL beauty is absolutely and entirely a matter of opinion so far as the general public is concerned. On the other hand all good architects know fine architecture when they see it and recognize its beauties whether it be after some pure style or an appropriate blending of several styles. The uninitiated, who could not tell the difference between renaissance and classic if they saw them side by side, will exclaim over what they think is a beautiful building or handsome entrance design, while your architect, who knows his business, will not be deceived by any "ginger bread" trimmings or grotesque figures that may catch the public attention.

Architects maintain that every intelligent person with a true sense of the beautiful cannot help but be attracted to architecture which follows one of the recognized styles that have borne the test of ages. This is very probable true, though there are many other people whose sense of beauty is such that they cannot appreciate the distinction between what architects call beautiful and what they pronounce to be freaks and nondescripts.

In Louisville there are many examples of architecture which both the public and the experts agree in regarding as beautiful. A number of fine ex-

amples in various styles can be found in the entrances to residences and public buildings. It is usually the case that the style in which a building is con-

structed is most distinctly shown around the doorways, though in many instances the doorways may be a style unto themselves and the rest of the building something entirely different.

Practically all the various styles represented in Louisville are American adaptations of the different kinds of architecture that developed and flourished under the different civilizations of ancient and modern Europe. The great majority of fine residences in Louisville are built after the Italian and French renaissance styles. There are also occasional examples of English and Spanish renaissance. Architectural history shows that all the different varieties of renaissance came originally from the Italian. After the fall of the Roman Empire and the destruction of its civilization by the Northern barbarians, the Gothic style became prevalent in Europe. Two of its principal features are the pointed arch and the heavy decorations after natural forms. For centuries every country in Europe built almost exclusively in Gothic. As the result of investigations in Italy first made about the fifteenth century, much light was thrown upon the styles and methods of architecture of the ancient Romans. The heavy Gothic style was largely employed in the construction of the great towers and castles necessary in those days of warfare.

When times became safer people were able to build houses without giving thought to their defense. Thus the Italians began copying the architecture of the Romans though changing it materially in adapting it to their tastes and uses. From this beginning the Italian renaissance as it is today developed. The Romans had borrowed many of their ideas in the art from the Greeks. For this reason the Italian renaissance embraces both Roman and Greek elements. The French, Spanish and English all copied their styles in renaissance from the Italians, each nation modifying it according to its needs and temperament.

In public buildings particularly there is still considerable copying after the ancient Greek styles, with, of course, radical changes for modern adaptation. The courthouse is a striking instance of this, it being a much admired example of pure Doric, which was the earliest form known. The Southern Bank building is after the Ionic style, and the First Christian church, Corinthian. A decided difference in the ornaments at the caps of the pillars will be noticed. There is also much difference in the design of the frieze, its ornaments, the general proportions, etc.

The round arch which the Romans invented has always been a most im-

portant feature in architecture. A Romanesque arch is one indicative of great strength, built so as to bear tremendous weight. Either of the two entrances on the Fifth street side of the Louisville Trust building is a good example of the Romanesque. The central entrance to Calvary church is typical of the Gothic. Its pointed arch, straight lines and other details are all closely after that style. The entrance to the Standard Club, on Fifth street, near Chestnut, is a handsome piece of work in Spanish renaissance. The Spaniards are fond of stone-pledged work, such as the center piece above the doorway and richly carved arches. The Galt House entrance is in Italian renaissance. The balustrade overhead is a striking characteristic of this style.

There is a difference of opinion among Louisville architects as to the custom-house. Some say it is good and some say that its ornamentation above the entrance is not along true architectural lines. It was designed by Government architects at Washington. One well-known local architect, in speaking of the custom-house, said:

"It is a good example of ornamentation applied and having no function. Ornament to a building should be a necessary part of its structure. The great heavy pillars above the entrance have no function. They are merely set there as ornaments." Ar-

chitects that like the building say that they think the pillars have function enough in the structure to admit of their being there as ornaments.

Italian renaissance has a good example in the Henry Barret Montfort home, which was the old Bridgford residence, on the north side of Broadway, below Fourth. The wide sweep of the stairways down either side is copied closely from the Italian. The porch and entrance of the George Newman residence, at 1217 Third street, is a sort of mixture of the French renaissance and the Gothic. Gothic lines prevail in the general formation, while the detail ornaments are in renaissance. This is regarded as a good example of the two styles blended.

The residence of F. D. Hussey, at 1022 Fourth street, formerly the Standford residence, is Italian Renaissance. The doorway arch is a feature of that style coming from the Roman. The residence of J. W. Ainslie, at 1309 Third street, is an example of Italian Renaissance. The pediment and frieze above the doorway are both adaptations from the ancient Greek. It will be noticed in the illustration that the arch is not round, but built in rather an oblong form. This shape has no ancient origin, but is a product of modern ingenuity. Another variation in Italian Renaissance is the residence of Samuel Castleman, at 1418

Third street. The pediment and frieze, unlike that above the entrance to the Ainslie residence, are supported by the true Roman arch. The entrance to the residence of Mrs. Mary Garvin is a very pretty example of the French Renaissance. There is some handsome detail surrounding the arch. The residence of James Clark, at 1214 Third street, is in French Renaissance. J. H. Caperton's country residence, "Rio Vista," near Eastern Park, is in elaborate colonial design. Mrs. Mary E. Rademaker's home, on New Broadway and Park avenue, possesses the novelty of a Doric portico. The residences of Mrs. Ada Urbansky, at Third and Hill, and C. J. O'Connor, at 2115 West Chestnut, are in Italian Renaissance. Mr. Samuel Grab-felder's residence, at 1832 Third street, is a fine example of French Renaissance.

Red Canaries.

M. Bourze, a canary breeder of Paris, has found a method of producing red canaries. The color is obtained by feeding the parent birds on finely ground cayenne pepper, which gradually changes the color of the feathers. M. Bourze has already produced a reddish-orange-colored bird, and hopes in time to get a brilliantly red bird.

MEXICAN A NATURAL MINER.

I could not advise anyone to start to Mexico seeking a high-grade proposition which may be worked with small capital. My opinion in this is based on the following facts:

A more or less scientific system of mining and metallurgy was practiced in many localities in Mexico long before the California discoveries gave American mining its great impetus. These operations were carried on under the supervision of the priesthood, and for the benefit of the church. At that time the population of Mexico was fanatically religious; therefore, anything pertaining to the interest of the church would attract the interest of the public at large. The ecclesiastical mining plants did not require a special and exclusive class of operatives, but employed any and all of the communicants who were not otherwise occupied. It follows that nearly all the laborers of the country would, at some time or other in their lives, be employed in mining operations. In later years the American and German miners have made Mexico a field of operations, and have installed comparatively recent methods. These foreign enterprises have been no respecters of

persons, as regards their native laborers, employing the first person who appeared to fill a vacancy; and since a few dollars in hand makes the average Mexican laborer too rich to work, vacancies were not infrequent. From all of which it follows that the conditions have been favorable for a general dissemination of practical mining knowledge in Mexico.

Now, the Mexican, while not of strong mentality, has the faculty of observation strongly developed by close contact with nature, and has the capacity for accurate imitation characteristic of all semi-civilized peoples. Hence, we may expect to find him a good off-hand judge of ore, quite skillful in tests with the "batea" and horn spoon, and even able to supplement these with rough assays and amalgamating operations. In nearly every Mexican home, however lowly, one will find specimens of ore, with which the children play while they listen to the talk of their elders about the fortunes which have been gained by the turning of a stone. In a country over every foot of which men search for minerals or as harders, yet ever with an eye open for pldras ricas, there is small chance of there remaining anything which can be seen at surface. (Theodore S. De Lay in the Engineering Magazine for November.

OVERCROWDED SOUTH LONDON

Mrs D. L. Woolmer describes in the Quiver for November, the first number of a new volume, the overcrowding which is prevalent in some South London parishes. "In spite of the fact," she says, "that a child born in Bermondsey has only half the chance of living of one born in Hampstead, and that one born in Southwark runs a still greater risk of death, the last census returns show that three-fourths of the increase in the population of London has been in the south; and of all the boroughs of South London, Southwark (which now comprehends besides the parish of that name, both Walworth and Newington) claims the unenviable possession of the most highly condensed mass of human life. The civil population of St. George the Martyr is 66,536, and there are on the average 212 to each acre. As these figures include the shops, high streets and warehouses, the density with which the slums are packed may be faintly imagined. The vicar of St. John's church, Walworth, says that his people are crowded to the extent of 263 to the acre. Compare this state of affairs with the rule laid down by the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson; he was of opinion that no city which contains more than twenty-five to the acre can be really healthy. Contrast the mortality of those districts which enjoy his

ideal of breathing space with that of the parish of St. George the Martyr. Here the death rate in 1899 was 27.7, and in the Borough Road subdistrict it rose to 24.8, whilst in Hampstead it was only 11.6. Other causes, no doubt, besides overcrowding, contribute to make the great difference between the health of more favored parts of the metropolis and that of Southwark, but it is a serious fact that in this parish matters have grown steadily worse. During the past fifty years the death rate has increased two per thousand, and is now higher than in the most unhealthy town in Europe, excepting Moscow and Hamburg, whilst in the meanwhile, for all London, it has decreased five per thousand. Dr. Waldo, late Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, declares that "comparing the returns with the ideal estimate of mortality incident to human nature during the year 1898, the unnecessary deaths in the parish were 644."

We Eat Nearly Seven Pounds Daily.

GREAT GAME PRESERVE that Yields Millions of Dollars Yearly

IT IS OWNED BY THE STATE
OF MAINE AND THE REVENUE
IS THE MONEY SPENT BY
HUNTERS WHO COME FROM
AFAR TO BAG MOOSE AND DEER



[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 21.—White men have been killing moose and deer in Maine ever since the days when Demonts, Champlain and Weymouth toured along the coast and up the mighty Penobscot, for moose and venison steaks tasted well to the early settler, with his Indian corn, and to this day there is many a family in the lonesome borderland between the forest and civilization who often would go hungry but for the big game that can be shot at their cabin doors.

It was not until the railroads began to pierce the forests of Northern Maine, however, that men began to go in any considerable numbers to shoot the big game merely as a sport. A few ardent hunters from other States braved the hardships and fatigues of a journey into the woods in ante-railroad days, traveling on foot, by tote team or in canoes up the west branch of the Penobscot to Moosehead or Chasunook lakes, and a few of the natives, when the taste for venison or the whim to shoot something came upon them, would in those days go out and knock over a deer; then, when the railroads were built from Bangor to Moosehead lake, and in the western part of the State to the Bangorville, more sportsmen came from far away. But the fame of Maine as a big game country rests chiefly upon the remarkable record of deer and moose killing that has been established since 1884, when that vast stretch of forest extending from the Penobscot to the St. John was penetrated by the Bangor and Aroostook railroad, and the way thus made easy for the sportsman into regions before that time almost inaccessible, where deer are almost as many as the spruce trees. Up to the time the railroad was opened to travel no one thought it worth while to keep account of the number of moose and deer brought down to Bangor by sportsmen on their way west, and the record, had it been kept, would not have been imposing. But look at these statistics, showing the amount of game trans-

ported over the railroad in the last seven years:

Year	Moose	Deer	Year	Moose	Deer
1894	45	1,801,188	1897	50	8,777
1895	112	1,521,939	1898	126	8,776
1896	123	2,246,900	1899	138	8,183
1897	136	2,341			

There is a total of 935 moose and 18,683 deer shipped from the region about the east and west branches of the Penobscot river, Moosehead Lake and Aroostook county in seven seasons, an average of 133 moose and 2,653 deer in a season. The record is kept by station agents and is accurate. And these figures, large as they may seem, represent but a third, perhaps, of the game actually killed, for many deer are eaten in the woods, many are not transported on the railroad, but taken by other conveyances to the homes or camps of the native hunters who kill them, and others yet are left to rot in the woods, the heads, if valuable, being first removed. It is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the number of deer actually killed in Maine in a season, so wide is the region shot over and so many are the varieties of hunters. Jock Darling, who was considered to be the king of the Maine woodsmen, used to say that 15,000 deer were killed in the State every year, and that this was just about one-tenth of the supply, so to speak; but Uncle Jock included in his estimate all that

the poachers and miscellaneous outlaws killed, and that, having reached the heart of the wilderness in Pullman cars, there are waiting to receive them camps and hotels that are cheerful, comfortable and, in some cases, even luxurious. The deer season opens on October 1 and closes December 15, and two deer is the legal allowance to a hunter. The moose season is from October 15 to December 1, and one bull moose is the legal allowance. Probably 600 moose are killed each year in Maine in the open season. Cow moose and calves are protected at all seasons, and caribou are protected by a six-year close time, which runs to 1905. Formerly three deer were allowed, and there was a senseless slaughter, everybody aiming to feel in duty bound to get all that was coming to him, while cow moose and caribou were also legal targets for the hunter's rifle. When it became evident that the killing of the cow moose soon must result in the utter extermination of the species the Legislature protected the cows by a perpetual close time, and in 1899 the caribou were given the six years' exemption from bullets in the hope that their disappearing tribe might come back to Maine. As for the number of deer, it was reduced to two on the ground that two is enough for any one but a "game hog," and game hogs should have none.

While the shooting of the big game is a sport and pastime for the men from the possession of gold at the close of the Napoleonic wars, and she secured their money into gold and stored it away. This half has never been embraced in Russian mint or other reports of production. As Russia was for many years the great gold-producing power of the world, it is easy to see what the policy would have and what its results.

"Second, she was to lay away one-half of all the church revenues, after converting them into gold. The Greek Church, of which the czar is the head, as he is of the State, is the custodian of this fund. Not a ruble of this money has ever been appropriated for any purpose, no matter what demands there might be. It has steadily accumulated for over eighty years.

"Gold, gold and nothing but gold, is what Russia wants, and what she is getting. This secret wealth is, of course, drawing no interest. The three

THE FINISHING SHOT
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

the big cities, it has come to be regarded by the Maine citizens chiefly as a source of revenue, and as such it is a grand success. All sorts of estimates are made as to the cash value annually of the moose and deer to the State and its people. It is said that 10,000 sportsmen come to Maine every season, and that for every deer killed by them the visitors spend, in various ways, not less than \$100, and for every moose from \$300 to \$1,000. I think the cost of the moose is much exaggerated, but really the man who gets a moose nowadays

drawn near when the world must realize what Russia has been doing, and when it does Russia's power will be made manifest and her supremacy acknowledged in the Eastern hemisphere. The crash will come in its greatest violence in Western Europe. Your own country will be saved by its natural resources yet undeveloped.

In reply to the question: "What will it come to, so far as Russia is concerned?" he replied: "Russia's dominion over Asia and Europe."

"By war?"

"No. Without war. With money!"

I have read such words somewhere. I touch a button of electricity.

What a satisfaction I earn seeing every light appear to my honorable service.

25th—I was stepping along the courtyard of this hotel. I have seen a gentleman kissing a woman. I felt my face catching fire. Is it not a shame in a public place?

I returned to my apartment. The mirror showed my cheeks still blushing.

FROM OVER HERMON.

Sealing mighty Hermon's crown, Oh, the windings up and down That the dizzy pathway took!

Now along the dizzy ledges Of a sun-dried mountain brook; By a chasm's crumbling brink, Dropping deep and sheer away

Through the golden Syrian sky To the dreamy blue of pink That the oleanders made.

Here in sun, and there in shade, Up and up and up we went, While a spacious auret fern, Arabesqued with morn, the sky

Verdant with morn, the sky We beheld the glowing urn Of the red anemone.

Nodding 'mid the parsley-fern Saw the poppy chalice burn, Marked in cyclamen the bee

Py his roving robbery.

Now we stood on Hermon's crown, Broad and barren, bleak and brown, Where the long-suffering old

Had the sacred shrine of Baal Everywhere, outspread for us, Shone the scene's miraculous

Cinctured by the rush and reed, Like a mirror Meron lay! And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way; And a strip of lawnly brook, Jordan wound his gleaming way;

GOLDEN RUSSIA.

For a Century She Has Secretly Hoarded One-Half
the Product of Her Gold Mines and One-Half
of Her Church Revenues—Ere Long
She Will Possess Most of the
Actual Money of
the World.

WHENEVER an attempt is made to foot up the known production of gold from what records are available, it is found that, after counting all coin and bullion, and including estimates of gold used in various manufactures, there is still missing some five billions of dollars' worth of the yellow metal, an amount equal to the present world's supply of coin and bullion. Now it has been estimated that, owing to the laws of different countries which put a tax on the product of gold mining and the consequent failure of mine owners to report their full product, together with other causes, fully as much more gold is in the world as that missing from the reports of gold production. The first five billions mentioned is generally charged up to loss by accident or abrasion, but where is the second five billions of the world's gold which has been produced, but not reported on?

According to a well-known Russian official, with whom the writer has acted in a confidential capacity, the world's missing gold is hidden away in the coffers of Russia's war fund, and her purpose in secreting this wealth is not that she may be prepared for war, but that, when she has control of the world's money, she may dictate terms to all nations of the earth.

"When the time is ripe," said he, "there will come day when a financial earthquake that will shake to their foundations all superstructures, and all nations, industry and commerce and all that have been built upon credit, and every country lacking in natural foundations of the strongest will go to the wall. I know but two countries strong enough in resources to stand under it—Russia and the United States. Russia will be ready for it, because she has billions of gold stored away, and the United States is too young and vigorous to go down, even under the system of credit established for purposes of development."

There are many who will doubtless ridicule this statement, or at least many will doubt that Russia has such a large secret war fund, but the official quoted has stood for many years in a

position which would inform him of all financial plans of his Government. Indeed, he is himself the grandson of one of Alexander I's Ministers, and he claims that it was this grandfather who formulated the plan which Russia has been working on secretly for more than three-quarters of a century.

It may seem strange that an American should learn of these things, but the writer enjoyed the confidence of the official to the fullest extent. The acquaintance began some thirty years ago when a Russian fleet brought the Grand Duke Alexis and many distinguished officials on a visit to this country, and in recent years it has been strengthened by a long period of residence in Russia. For years this gentleman has studied current events very closely and had watched everything bearing on the finance and commerce of the world. On his first visit to this country he became particularly interested in the land grant system, which was then so rapidly grinding the West with railways and filling the country with homesteaders. He often discussed the problem in relation to Russia's great wealth of lands and the possibilities of developing these under similar laws and conditions. From time to time I tried to lead him to the possibilities of Russia, and whether he thought that Russia could secure from Germany, England and France such loans as we were then obtaining for our development. To all this he had one answer—that the United States and most of the countries of Europe were building up a superstructure of industry and commerce on a foundation of credit as treacherous as quicksand. He felt that the system of credit was certain to result in the wrecking of all the countries of Western Europe because they had no adequate and real foundation under it, but that the United States might pull through by reason of great resources of undeveloped wealth. At best, however, he thought that our present system would cause such a concentration of wealth in the hands of a few that our form of government would undoubtedly be subverted. "You are paying too dear for your whistle," he often quoted.

"Russia, however, is proceeding on much safer lines. Her progress may seem slow, but it will sooner or later pass that of any other country. It is like the movement of a glacier, which, for many years, moves by inches, until suddenly it sweeps everything before it. She is fortunate in having a Govern-

CROWDING OLD NEW YORK—THE MARCH OF THE SKYSCRAPER.



SCENE AT WEST STREET AND BATTERY PLACE, WHERE A LITTLE GROUP OF OLD-TIME BUILDINGS ARE OVERSHADOWED BY THE BOWLING GREEN BUILDING AND OTHER HUGE MODERN STRUCTURES.

There is a spot in West street, where it verges on Battery place, that shows the sharp contrast between new and old New York as perhaps no other neighborhood in the city does. It shows a little group of the buildings which were put up early in the last century and considered imposing at the

time, making a last brave stand against the age spirit typified by the aggressive, overbearing, big "skyscraper" structures that are slowly but surely brushing aside the little snuggeries of old New York in their relentless march. Sentiment doesn't count for much when innovation and a commercial spirit join

forces, and nowhere, perhaps, does the line between the two show so plainly as when, as in the case in this picture, a bit of the old town is seen in process of suffocation; where the young giant is shown strangling his old and time-worn predecessor.—(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

Upright.

Customer—Why, you've got all your best apples at the top of the basket.

Fruit Dealer—Yes, I go on the principle that there is always room at the top.

must be prepared to spend considerable money—for guides, for transportation, for hotel and railroad bills and for taxidermy. The amount of expense depends largely upon the length of time occupied in the hunt, the distance to be traveled, the quality of the game and, in some measure, upon the generosity of the hunter.

The aggregate expenditures of the thousands of sportsmen while in the State must be something enormous. They pay railroad fares over a distance of say 500 miles from the time they enter Maine till they leave the State; they pay for baggage and game transportation, for accommodations at hotels and camps, for the services of guides and for various supplies and accoutrements, and then, if successful in getting a good moose or buck deer head, there is a good sized bill at the taxidermist's, for most of the heads are mounted here in Bangor. Even at the low average of \$100 apiece, 10,000 sportsmen would leave \$1,000,000 here in Maine every season, and a good authority has placed the amount at \$2,500,000. There's sport and profit combined for you! The game season is a harvest time for hundreds of men from Bangor to the headwaters of the Penobscot, and the opening of the season is hailed with satisfaction, like the ripening of a harvest or the arrival of a big log drive. There is money—much money—in it for a good many people.

The visiting sportsmen begin to arrive in Bangor two weeks ahead of the opening of the season, that they may be early on hand when the law is off. They stop here a little while, this city being the last place of any considerable size on the way into the woods, and here they buy many things. When they come back, game laden, they often make another brief stop to visit the taxidermist or to find out what has been going on in the world since they left home. When the trains come into Bangor laden with sportsmen and their game a picturesque scene is presented at the railroad station. Here every man is obliged to get out on the platform and identify his game, else it will be seized by the watchful wardens. The last day that all game shipped out of the State must be accompanied by its own

The wardens read off the list of deer and moose as received from the express messengers with the names of those shipping the game, and every man answers to his name, or, failing to appear after several callings, loses his game. This process is gone through with in order to prevent illegal shipments. Without such precaution market hunters would soon kill off and ship away all the deer in the State.

A good many seizures are made of game being carried through by careless sportsmen or those ignorant of the laws, or of game that others try to smuggle through. Thus far this season there have been about twenty seizures at Bangor. The total shipments of game to and through Bangor from Northern and Eastern Maine to November 1, this season, aggregate 1,500 deer

and ninety-seven moose. There are more hunters this year than ever, and the game is of better quality, on an average, than usual, most of the deer brought down being good-sized bucks, while the moose, a few of them excepted, run even in weight, shape and style of heads. Eight hundred to 1,000 pounds is good weight for moose, although many of 1,000 pounds are killed, and occasionally one of 1,100 or 1,200 pounds. In 1899 a moose weighing 1,200 pounds was killed near Jackson, and George M. Houghton, the general passenger agent of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad, sent the head, mounted, to Admiral Dewey as a gift. This moose head carries antlers spreading sixty-nine inches and having fifty-eight points, and is regarded as one of the finest ever sent out of Maine.

Just as the forestry theorists spend a good deal of time worrying over the threatened denudation of the forests, so a good many people are anxiously asking whether or not the big game of Maine will hold out. In answer to this it may be said that and the present laws, notwithstanding the ever-increasing number of hunters, the deer, and lately the moose, are yearly growing more numerous. Last year there was a great plenty of deer; this season, probably 3,500 deer will be brought into Bangor by rail, and probably as many more killed in the country up north, but next season there will be just as many deer as ever, and perhaps more. This is a big game country—no little six-by-nine preserve. Aroostook county alone is larger than the State of Connecticut, and Piscataquis county is 500 square miles larger than the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined. The moose and deer have an area of 15,000 square miles of forest to roam about in, so that there is no chance to "round up" or corner them. They are far and happy under protection for four-fifths of the year, when they multiply rapidly, and in the brief open season only about 10 per cent of their number falls before the city hunter's modern rifle. There will be deer in Maine so long as the State has forests and a code of game laws, and there will never be any lack of either.

Like every narrative, the story of Maine's big game has a dark page. This is the story of the men who are killed or maimed in the woods every season by "accidental" shooting, done usually by the man now famous as he who "thought was a deer"—a fit companion to the man who "didn't know it was loaded." At the last session of the Legislature, in view of the slaughter of human beings that had been going on for years in the game woods, a law was passed providing for "the punishment of all guides of the careless manipulation of firearms by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for ten years," but how little effect this law has had to stop the slaughter may be seen from this list of fatalities that have occurred thus far this season:

John G. Leonard, aged sixteen, of Frankfort, killed by the accidental discharge of his companion's gun while hunting near Bangor.

John G. Weeks, Lewiston, mistaken for a deer while hunting near Jefferson, shot and killed.

William Bowry, Skowhegan, aged seventeen, mistaken for a deer while hunting near Bangor; shot and killed.

Henry M. Houghton, aged forty, of Bangor, mistaken for a deer while gathering apples in an orchard near a lumber camp; shot and killed by his nephew, Leslie McPherson, who was deer hunting.

Frank Ripley, aged forty-five, of Bangor, mistaken for a deer while hunting near Bangor; shot and killed.

In addition to these five killed, a score or more have been wounded, some of them seriously, and the clam-bang, hazard shooting goes on. Two men have been held for the grand jury for reckless shooting, including the case of who killed McPherson. Various remedies are suggested for this dangerous state of affairs, but it is hard to see how common sense and coolness can be legislated into those "sportsmen" who cannot resist the impulse to up gun and fire at the first object that moves about them. Such is the alarm over reckless shooting that many people dare not go into the woods for the game or day some log choppers declared that they would not go to work in a certain locality until all "cranks with guns" had gone home.

L. T. SMYTH.

KUBELIK PARTIES.

So Called When the Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso Draws Magic Music From His Violin—A Young and Good-Looking Genius Who Rivals Paderewski in the Adoration Showered Upon Him By the Women.

In London last spring a Kubelik party was the very smartest entertainment even a Duchess could offer her friends. Indeed, since Paderewski's advent there has been no such lion as this same pale-faced, long-haired, spiritual-looking, Hungarian gypsy virtuoso of the violin.

Kubelik is only twenty-one years of age and his is not the musical genius that starves in a garret. By a sudden bound he has leaped into the forefront of his profession. It is said that he is about to undertake a tournee, as it is called, for which he will receive \$100,000. This fortune is sometimes the reward of a lifetime of struggle and hard work, but Kubelik has scarcely emerged from his teens, and he is going to make this sum in the course of a few months in the United States while waiting for the next London season to commence. He plays, too, with an abandon which shows the artist. As one watches him one feels that he has forgotten his audience; that his mind is far away, and his soul wrapped in music. He is pashed by the crowd, the prodigy is guarded and protected from the vulgar mundane crowd. At the parties that he goes to he never touches any refreshment. Nobody is allowed to carry his violin; he has his own accompanist and his own piano. A monarch could not play a higher or more loyal sense of dignity. Yet he is a charming, unsophisticated boy, absolutely unspoiled by the homage that is paid him. There is a touch of pathos about his career, too. Born in a little village near Prague, he had for father a humble peasant, who was also a fiddler, just an ordinary village fiddler, who used to play at rustic feasts. This father taught his boy to play, but the puny son outstripped his master. The parent saw that the fates had sent him a genius. To provide a fitting musical education for that genius, he sent him to the Prague Conservatorium, where he would have Sevelik, the famous teacher of gent, for his master, the poor father pinched, and, maybe, starved himself. But he was not destined to see the fulfillment of his wishes; he died just before the boy had scraped and slaved for made his first success.

Who's Who?

In gathering material for their compact volume of biographies of living men and women of note the publishers of "Who's Who in America" met with many amusing experiences. To one man, recorded as "married," they sent proof of his biography, with the request: "Please give maiden name of your wife." When the proof was returned, corrected, this note accompanied it: "I am sorry I cannot now comply with your request to give you my wife's maiden name, as she is now traveling in Europe."

Sale of Pictures.

One good, at all events, has resulted from the late Pan-American Exposition. It is announced that nearly \$15,000 worth of pictures have been sold during the exhibition. Six of the paintings are to remain in Buffalo, and go into the permanent collection which is to be housed in the new gallery now being finished, which is the gift of Charles Albright to the city of Buffalo.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

The Famous Hungarian Gypsy Virtuoso.

JAN KUBELIK.

THE FUNNY SIDE OF LIFE

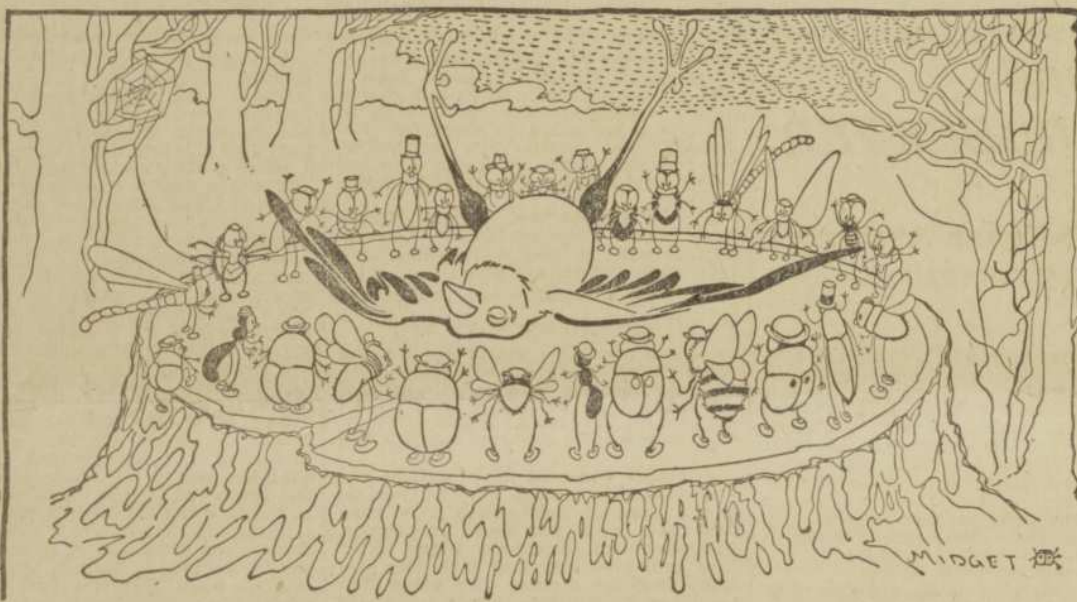
THANKSGIVING.



To the dreamy strains of a Waldteufel waltz
We glide o'er the glassy floor,
And away in a delicate cloud like mist,
Like the vapor of morning by sunbeams
Kissed,
My visions begin to soar.

To me there is joy at the Thanksgiving
hall,
And a secret I fain would confess,
That I'll offer up thanks with gladness
To the
For an hour ago beneath the palms
Fair Genevieve answered "Yes."
JEAN C. HAVES.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER IN BUGBURG.



THANKSGIVING.



THEN



AND NOW.

A MODERN FABLE.



It one day came to the ears of the Ass that the Lion had spoken of him with disrespect, and he at once shouldered his ears and made his way to the forest to see about it.
When he had at length come into the presence of the king of beasts he said: "O! Lion, I have come to demand an apology from you."
"How have I hurt your feelings?" was asked.
"You told the Wolf that I was a fool!"
"Yes, I believe I did say something of that sort."
"But why should you have said it?"
"Simply to bring you here to demand an explanation and to secure my Thanksgiving dinner at the same time." A wise Ass would have suspected the trap.
And he sprang upon the foolish Ass and pulled him down and made a meal of him.
Moral: Apologies are sometimes worse than insults.

A MATERIALIST.



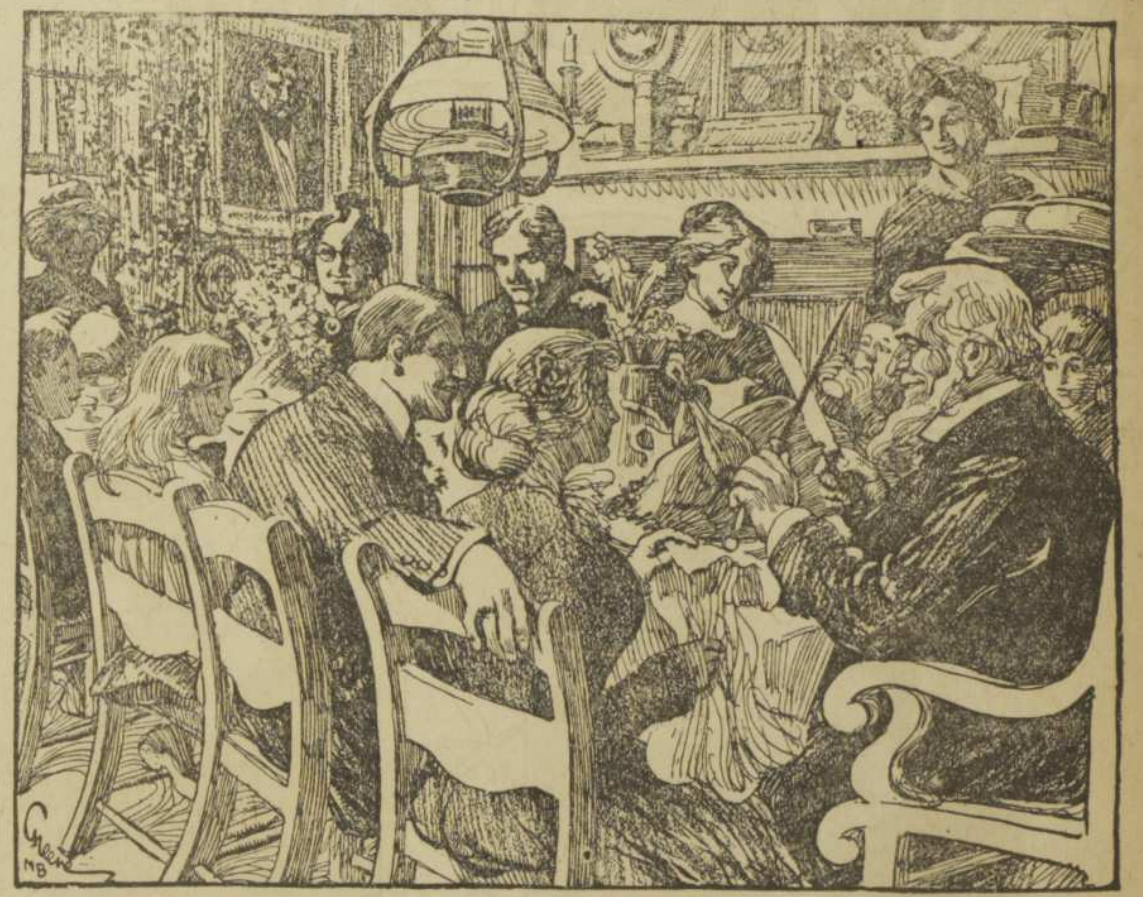
"You seem downcast this evening, Miss Suddengold; perhaps your thoughts are turned to your beautiful Western home, where the birds sing their morning welcome?"
Miss Suddengold—No; I think it was that Thanksgiving dinner I ate a little while ago.

ON THANKSGIVING WEEK.



The Leader of the Runaways—Don't be alarmed, my dears; it's nothing but a vegetarian hunting for edible fungi.

WHEN THE TURKEY'S ON THE TABLE.



When the leaves have turned and fallen,
leaving branches black and bare,
When the signs of comin' winter can be
noticed everywhere,
When the squirrels and the snow birds
are a-jumpin' in the trees,
And your blood is all a-tinglin' in the
frosty autumn breeze,
Then I love to wake up early on a bright
Thanksgivin' morn
And to hear the horses whinnyin' to get
their feed of corn;
But what I like the best of all when that
day comes aroun'
Is the turkey on the table and the folks
a-sittin' round.

Oh! it's jolly fun when daddy takes his
place up at the head,
And he smiles around at Jimmy and at
Susan and at Ned;
Then he rubs his knife against the steel
until it's like it's groud,
Well, it kinder helps your appetite—that
old familiar sound—
There's a drumstick here for Jimmy and
a piece of breast for Jane,
And some dressing here for mamma—
When you've finished come again,
I tell you what, it's hard to keep a fel-
low's spirits down
When the turkey's on the table and the
folks are settin' round.
JEAN C. HAVES.

Asked and Answered.

Willie—Pa, this paper says: "Beef makes brawn and fish makes brains." Why do fish make brains?
Pa—Probably because they travel in schools; now run away and play.—[Philadelphia Press.

Infantile Pride.

"Pooh! My papa wears evenin' clothes every time he goes to parties."
"That ain't anythin'. Our minister wears his night clothes every time he preaches."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Anxiety.

Mrs. Nervis—Don't you ever worry when you're having a dress made?
Mrs. Long—No, indeed! I do all my worrying when I'm not having one made.—[Philadelphia Press.

Advice.

"I feel as though my mind were being starved."
"You mustn't be alone so much."—[Detroit Free Press.

A THANKSGIVING SHOOTING AFFAIR.



"Ah! here's that lake, and they say that ducks are always to be found on it."



Ba Gawge! but I'm in luck. Biggest duck of the season!"



"Fifty cents, if yo' please, suh."
"But what for?"
"Fur shootin' at my ole woman, suh. Dat's de reg'lar charge, whether yo' hit or miss."

All That's Necessary.

"Brown tells me he owns quite a farm out in Dakota."
"Well, well! He has grounds for a divorce, hasn't he?"—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

Further Particulars.

Miss Saltonstall—Mrs. Smythe tells me that her father won distinction on the bench.
Miss Winthrop—Yes, he was a shoemaker.—[Somerville Journal.

A SLEEP INDUCER.



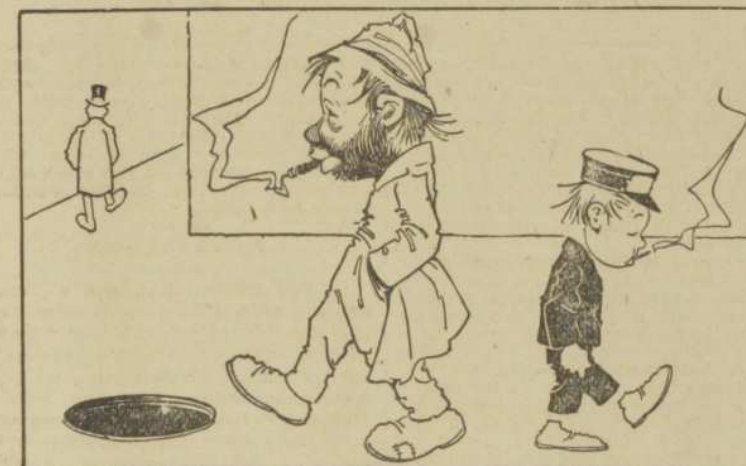
Mrs. De Style—Hasn't she dreamy eyes?
Mrs. Topnotch—Yes; her husband is a preacher.

THE FINISH AT HAND.



"I don't think I'll ever lay any more eggs."
"Why not?"
"The cook's laying for me."

HOW WEARY GOT HIS THANKSGIVING DINNER—OR HIS LUCKY FALL.



"Gee, I ain't got nuffin' ter be thankful fur."



"Oh—?—!—!—!"



"Well, I never."

Really Very Simple.

"Teacher says that 'boom' can't be compared," said the little one.
"Can it?" asked her mother.
"Why, of course," was the reply. "Poa-
ltive, b om; comparative, boomer; super-
lative, boomerang."
"Correct," said her father, promptly.—[Chicago Post.

Variable.

"I heard a good definition of 'weather' to-day," he suggested, casually.
"What was it?" she asked, un-
suspiciously.
"Weather," he replied, "is the most
feminine thing in nature."
And yet she didn't laugh.—[Chicago Post.



Now, bub, you trot right along and bring me out some cold turkey or I'll de-
nounce you as an AN—list and have you hung by a mob.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY WOMAN'S

New Ideas for Winter Wear



1-ODD TRICORNE HAT.
2-SAPPHIRE VELVETEEN COSTUME.
3-NEW CHINESE COAT.
4-GRACEFUL HOME TOILET.
5-FRENCH CHAPEAU.
6-Dainty House Waist.

Never were the details of fashion more carefully considered than now. It is not sufficient to have a garment in elegant materials elegantly cut; the proper "touch," as the dressmakers put it, being necessary to stamp the whole with that individual perfection each style calls for. For example, take the mere matter of coat fastenings. According to material, length, etc., the button that secures the new coat must be in color and substance a part of the general scheme; the way it is put on even depending on the genre of the wrap. Thus, where the long, fancy cloak—something in silk, velvet or satin, trimmed with gupures, embroideries or soutache braids—will have big, embroidery or lace-covered buttons in flaunting evidence, the loose-backed raglan of natty box cloth can show none at all, the small bone buttons of these being considered under the fly flap. As to other subtle points in fine clothes, let a few smart things smart New York women are wearing speak for themselves:

New Chinese Coat.

A new long carriage cloak on the kimono order shows wide sleeves with the single shoulder plait, which has come to be a necessity with such loose affairs for a good fit. It is of heavy black satin, which is yet so soft that the fall of the folds, made by the flaring of the bias seam at the back, is like that of

cloth. The trimmings are narrow bias folds of white corduroy, stitched bands of the satin, and raised ornaments in black and white embroidery. The V of the cut-out neck is deeper at the front than at the back, the openings being filled in by a yoke of the white corduroy, finished with a turnover collar outlined with narrow black velvet. A charming detail is the way the right front of the cloak laps slightly over the left bust, where the fastening is concealed under the trimming.

Velveteen Gown.

These two costumes, as the photographs must indicate, are of an elegance suited only to dressy functions, the conspicuous trimmings used, as well as the rich materials rendering them unfit for ordinary occasions.

In the pretty reception toilette is shown one of the enchanting fashions of the season, a mingling of fragile lace with velvet—being one of fashion's most extravagant caprices. That it is a beautiful one goes without saying, and so heavy and cumbersome is the look of velvet alone that these frail insects seem, somehow, necessary to produce the gala air requisite for elegant house costumes.

Black and white, that eternally stylish and radiant combination, is the keynote of this gown, which is of Lyons velvet and chintilly lace over white satin. A broad lace inset, taking a hand line and an overkirt drape at the front, appears on the jupe, whose lower portion simulates a graduated flounce.

HUSBANDS AS PORTRAYED BY WOMEN NOVELISTS.

Judging from the women's novels of the present day, the only good husbands is a dead husband.

I take up one of these books to find the story of a young governess who, after her marriage with a Cuban relative of her employer, discovers that she has a jealous husband. Under the many indignities heaped upon her, the injured wife at length revolts. She then learns to love another man, who returns her affection. But the lovers agree to try to forget each other, and one succeeds.

I open another. This also is the story of a married couple—a somber picture of the misery following the union of two temperaments so wholly unsympathetic that there is no possibility of mutual comprehension. But why look further? I turn from these books with a groan. The day has suddenly darkened for me. I feel old and sad, and the world seems a dreary waste of woe and wickedness. For the time, I have been breathing in the tainted air of a room where a night-lamp is burning, and the atmosphere is heavy with the odor of disinfectants. Yet, outside my window, the young May sun is shining as it has shone for five thousand springs, and I hear a robin chirping the same little song that stirred primeval forests.

A great wave of discontent, like a mighty ogre, has flooded the minds of a large class of women in all civilized countries, sweeping away former tradi-

tions. Even the German woman, who to most insects typifies the mere housewife, is revolting under the tyranny of the kitchen pots, and refuses to be comforted with her knitting. In an age which sees more women writing than ever before in the history of the world, it is natural that this unrest should find its expression in many of their books.

In the minds of the disaffected portion of the sex arise these questions: Why are these women discontented? What is it that they protest against? What do they really pine for? Is it true, as one of their critics asserts, that they mistake curiosity about morbid social conditions for a desire for social reforms?

But, at least, the novelist might teach the uses of a sorrowful marriage. She might teach that to bear is to conquer our fate. She might teach us that though happiness has not fallen to her heroine's lot, or that in the same age, philanthropy and intellectual activity, there is plenty of occupation for heart and hand. And we will rise up and call her blessed if in future novels she will admonish the family skeletons to rattle their bones as faintly as possible, in case they cannot be absolutely silent. Let her preach to us the gospel of hope, hope for despair itself, as Dickens preached it. And may we yet meet a few good husbands in her pages, for if the husband in women's fiction continues to go from bad to worse as rapidly as he has been doing of late years, he bids fair to soon occupy the place once held by the Eighteenth century villain. —Nina R. Allen in Modern Culture for November.

Embroidered sprays in black chenille, and up and down lines in the same cord, ornament this band with magnificent effect. The velvet bodice is cut low, and filled in with a yoke of white mouseline and charmingly edged, which materials evolve the charming elbow sleeves that drop below the velvet shoulder puffs. The belt is a crush of velvet, fastening with clasps of gun metal set with crystals.

Gun metal is the modish setting for paste gems, and one that goes well with black and white. Most of the hatpins are made of it, three or four clips holding great pearl-shaped pearls or a round amethyst or topaz. But crystal is the most common setting for these dusky trimmings, and some of the fragile chains in this combination hang over fashionable bosoms like scattered dew drops on a dark thread.

The second costume is in sapphire blue, ornamented with a silk gimp in black and white. A short coat with position back and half-fitting front, opens over a vest in white mouseline;

a waistcoat look is given by shaped pieces of velvet, which project beyond the fronts and are covered with rich gupure applications. The same decoration shows on the cuffs of the sleeves. The undersleeves are of the white mouseline, as well as the bunched ornament in the hair; buttons sapphires set in gun metal.

Stylish Chapeaux.

An odd tricorne hat, and a French chapeau with a flaring side brim, compose the examples in this field. The tricorne is made entirely of narrow quills of black lousine ribbon, no other decoration showing at the outside. This simplicity, however, is more than made up for by the elaborate brim-trimming, which, composed of black and white wings and two splendid jet and brilliant ornaments, is put on at the sides in a sort of flying-bird ar-

ILLUSTRATED COOKERY.



A CHICKEN PIE.

Select either a plump fowl, a large chicken or two small ones; singe, wash and disjoint. The day before Thanksgiving cook the chicken with one-half onion and a small bay leaf until tender in water to cover. When partly cooked add one and one-half level teaspoons of salt and a little pepper. Take the chicken from the liquor and remove the larger bones and the skin. Let both chicken and liquor cool and skin the fat from the latter before reheating. An hour before serving heat the liquor and thicken with two and a half level tablespoons of flour to each pint of broth; add other seasonings if needed and after the flour has been thoroughly cooked add the pieces of chicken.

There are two ways of baking a chicken pie. One way is to bake a shell and cover and fill with the hot mixture. The other is to line a deep baking dish, fill with the chicken and thickened broth, then cut a cover from the paste to cover and bake in a hot oven until the crust is done. Always cut a large hole in the center of the top crust to allow the gases generated by the cooking to escape; otherwise a chicken pie may cause illness. It will not answer to gash the paste, but a piece must be taken out large enough to make sure that it will not be closed by the rising of the dough. If the top of the pie is made from puff paste, bake it separately, as the moisture of the chicken will spoil it. Use any good rule for paste, adding one-half level teaspoon of baking-powder to each three cups of flour.

rangeant. The back brim is turned up squarely and is covered with the lousine quillings.

One of the new pelerine tippets is worn by this figure. It is of moire Persian in the form of a collar without ends, white chiffon in a great ruffle filling in the throat. A black border of clipped and uncurled ostrich feathers, and four short downy white plumes, which show startlingly at the front, are unique garnishings.

The French chapeau is so called because it is one of the models Paris sends over to us. Because of the extreme flatness of the crown, as well as the straight brim, it is perhaps less becoming to most heads than the tricorne, but on the right one it will be found a more elegant style. It is of smoke-gray velvet, with a very smart under-brim trimming at left side of white quills and gupure. An odd little bow of the blue velvet, faced with white satin, is perched on the edge of the crown just over the face, relieving the trying lines at this point and cunningly suggesting a bird. At the back the brim is deited down deeply over the hair.

Dainty House Waist.

A dainty house bodice of pale yellow silk, figured with a sunburst pattern in white, is shown by the sixth photograph. It follows the usual shirt waist lines with its gathered front, plain back and simple sleeves. A white kid belt girdles the waist neatly and the stylish stock is of white mouseline with tucked cravat ends.

THE FOOTBALL GIRL.

The strife is fierce on the gridiron field, Where the lines of life are drawn And strength and spirit alike are steeled For strenuous, lusty play. The banner of Flame streams forth as prize.

Its beckoning folds unfurl: But mightier far is the flag that flies In the hand of the football girl.

And many a stripping chants full oft: The words of his college cheer, And many a rival player, And His colors of meaning dear. But, straining phalanx or quivering row, Ah, where is the blind, dull churl, Whose heart swells not at the hue that glows

On the cheek of the football girl? Renown will come to a favored few The emulous crowd among: Their praise be spread by a generous crew.

In deafening chorus sung, But oh, most fortunate he of all, Who, after the furious swirl, May hear his name as a token fall From the lips of the football girl. —Judge.

A WOMAN WRITER and A WOMAN OBSERVER.

A Bright Description of a Well-Known Authoress—Her Appearance and Personality.

The brilliant, white-columned, red-carpeted drawing-room of the late Homestead Hotel at Hot Springs, Va., was of all places the best calculated to show off a woman to advantage; but there it must be said that Ella Wheeler Wilcox failed to hold her own. In that assemblage of America's most carefully groomed women one could not but detect the lacking note in this gifted woman's appearance. To compare her ill-arranged hair, worse face and costumes wanting in true artisticness with the perfectly appointed feminine specimens with whom she was thrown was but to accentuate the line between the woman who has worked and those who have always known the joys of furs and lace.

One's first impression of Mrs. Wilcox is: "There's a woman who has been through it all. There is no height or depth to which she has not reached." This impression is strengthened by further acquaintance, and as a friendship develops one begins to understand how it is that only the woman who has been through it all can extend the real penetrating sympathy or touch the most vibrant heart chords. To say that Mrs. Wilcox possesses a strong personality is to put it too mildly. She is a power almost hypnotic. Possibly her intense belief in mind over matter—in mind over everything, in fact—may have a great deal to do with her influence. She once said: "Why, don't you know, I've not gotten over the point where I've only to think and to

will a thing to be and it is always sure to come." She can scarcely be called either a mental or a Christian Scientist, but it is certain that the world would be a better place if it were as broad-minded and kind-hearted as Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Her little verse, written several years ago, sums up her creed:

So many Gods, so many creeds, So many paths that wind and wind, While just the art of being kind Is all this sad world needs.

She is a palmist of considerable ability, but while relating the tendencies indicated by the hand lines, she will constantly insist that the mind, however, is greater than the palm, or that any natural characteristic may be overcome by willing it so. After reading the hand of a nervous, trouble-borrowing person she looked up earnestly at her and said: "I am going to give you something if you will promise to learn it by heart and to say it the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and, indeed, whenever you feel yourself weakening. You must call it your rosary." These words were repeated for she does not write well—on a sheet of hotel paper were presented that long-needed person:

"I am a part of Divine Peace. I am calm, restful, strong and happy. Nothing can disturb me. I am health, success, usefulness and love. Everything good is coming to me—mine already. I am an important part of the Divine Plan—and all good things shall come to me. I am love, happiness, hope, trust and success!"

Surely could one inflate one's brain with such exhilarating philosophy, it would be a case of the "World is mine;" but even though the world may never be won, such buoyant thoughts serve to keep up an often-tiring flagging courage.

Mrs. Wilcox had her own hand read in India by an Indian magician. He

Two Prominent Vocalists of New Albany, Ind.



MISS MYRTLE BRADFORD AND MRS. EUGENE WALKER, Of the First Presbyterian church choir, New Albany, Ind.

(Photographs by Heimberger.)

spoke of some great socialist upheaval to come, in which she would take a sort of Joan of Arc position and rise to untold eminence, with her statue in parks and her name on every lip. Recounting the soothsayer's prophecies, her eyes fired with animation and her whole pose suggested her ability to fill the part.

Not the least of Mrs. Wilcox's attractions is her sense of humor. She enjoys parodies on her own poems, and laughingly recited her lines:

"If I were a raindrop and you were a leaf,

I would kiss you, kiss you, kiss you,"

and then lines of a matrimonial satire representing the speech of a bear:

"If you were my wife and I was your

hub,

Off to my lair I would lug you,

And there would I hug you, hug you, hug you!"

Although while at Hot Springs she was ostensibly resting, her life from an idler's point of view was a very busy one. Her mail was most exhausting. The nursery catalogue sent out every letter that comes to her, and says they are often food for articles. To show that her scope for subjects in this line is not limited, one mail contained the following requests that she should write on:

"Where is God?" "The Best Hair Re-

veler," and "The Women Hold Up Their Skirts on the Street." She said

she would certainly use the last suggestion.

One evening, settling herself in a comfortable chair with that after-dinner luxuriosity, she exclaimed: "Well, I have had a lovely day. In the morning I wrote a poem and called it 'The Key,' and fifteen hundred words for the newspapers. I had a hot bath and massage, then luncheon, a long drive, an excellent dinner and here I am. Oh, by the way, have you heard this one? Jack's got a new girl. He calls her Postscript for short. Her real name is Add-a-line More. And here's another. If it is old you'll forgive me I know: Why is a person riding rapidly uphill like a fellow taking his best girl a little dog?"

"Can't guess?" Because they are both taking a gallop up (gal-a-pup). See?" When asked why she did not attempt novels or stories, she replied that she had tried, but always with the result that she seated her characters around the walls while she took the middle of the floor and did the talking.

In the company of a fascinating young doctor, she remarked that she had no use for doctors as doctors, but she liked them as men. Here she flashed at that unoffending individual a glance of the old Ella, but it was only a flash, for the poems-of-passion Ella has grown into an all-round well-balanced woman, wonderfully just in her views and ably everything else—kind.

CHESTNUTS FOR THANKSGIVING DINNERS

Americans Begin to Show a Keen Appreciation For All Kinds of Nut Foods, and Are Experimenting in the Cooking of the Big Chestnuts of Japan and Spain.

An optimistic writer in one of the dietetic journals recently declared chestnuts to be "the food of the future," and a single three-year-old chestnut tree of the most approved pedigree sells for three dollars. This looks as if the demand for chestnuts were "looking up."

Chestnuts are to the European peasant what the potato is to the Irish, the staple article of diet, and it has every advantage in its favor. A nut tree will grow in a stony hedge where a potato would scorn to sprout, and while the latter food must be obtained by the sweat of the brow, one has but to stoop to pick up the latter when the crisp autumn frosts open the burrs.

But the crowning virtue of the chestnut is its versatility, so to speak, for it is equally good as soup or roast or dessert, as the following recipes will show.

Small American chestnuts are best for soups, while the large Spanish or Japanese are more serviceable for other cooking:

Chestnut Soup.

Remove the outside shell from a pint of chestnuts and let them stand in boiling water until the inner skin will peel off. Then cover them with water, to which a pinch of salt has been added, and boil until quite tender, with a leek and a sprig of parsley. A slice of bacon may be added if desired. Press through a sieve, add a lump of butter, a dash of black pepper, a quart of milk and a spoonful of finely minced parsley, and let all come to a boiling point.

Turkey Dressing.

The following recipe is very much used in France for stuffing turkeys. Peel and blanch your chestnuts, and boil until tender enough to mash. When mashed mix one pound of chestnuts with one-half pound of sausage meat. Take a slice of very dry bread and rub down on it a clove of garlic until the garlic is rubbed away. Then grate the bread and add to your dressing. Into a saucepan put a lump of butter, a little chopped parsley and a bit of shallot; add to this the chestnuts and sausage, and let all cook gently for fifteen minutes.

English Chestnut Pudding.

Roast one pound of chestnuts, peel and skin them. Pound them quite fine in a mortar; add four ounces of lump sugar, three eggs, two ounces of fresh butter, two ounces of candied peel and a pint of milk. Mix well together. Grate

over the top a little nutmeg and bake in a quick oven about half an hour.

Pudding No. 2.

Boil a pint of small, sweet chestnuts until not quite tender, add the pulp of two oranges and half a lemon, the grated rind of one orange, a few tablespoons of water and let all simmer a little longer. Then pour in a teacupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of bran or sherry, stirring all to a good thick boil. Let this cool; add half a pint of cream, whipped stiff; stir together just a little bit and set on the ice to chill.

Nesselrode Pudding.

Break up a pint of sweet boiled chestnuts in a mortar, but do not mash them smooth. Add half a pint of mixed candied peel and candied cherries which have stood for some time in enough sherry or brandy to cover them. Into a double boiler put one pint of milk and one pint of cream and a heaping teaspoonful of sugar. Add to this four eggs beaten light, and stir constantly until thickened. When cold beat this cream into the chestnut and fruit mixture. Stir well together and freeze.

MARIE AGNES BEST.

MISS WILLARD'S FRIENDS.

How the Famous Woman Cared For Them in Her Will.

The final steps in the settlement of the estate of Miss Frances E. Willard, the late temperance leader, were taken a short time ago. Letters of administration were granted at Rochester to Ira L. Randall, of Chuchville, N. Y., enabling him to care for a little over \$1,000, a part of which was the proceeds from the sale of some property.

But the bulk of Miss Willard's worldly possessions went to Miss Anna Gordon, her secretary. Miss Gordon's share included all of the personal property, together with the \$3,000 birthday fund which was a gift from the White Mountains, Taft coast, Chattanooga, and near Bar Harbor. Rest Cottage, at Evanston, is shared equally by Miss Gordon and Miss Willard's sister, Mary Estlin Willard. These two have the use of the cottage for life. At their death it goes to two nieces, or if the latter are not in need of it, to the Women's Christian Association.

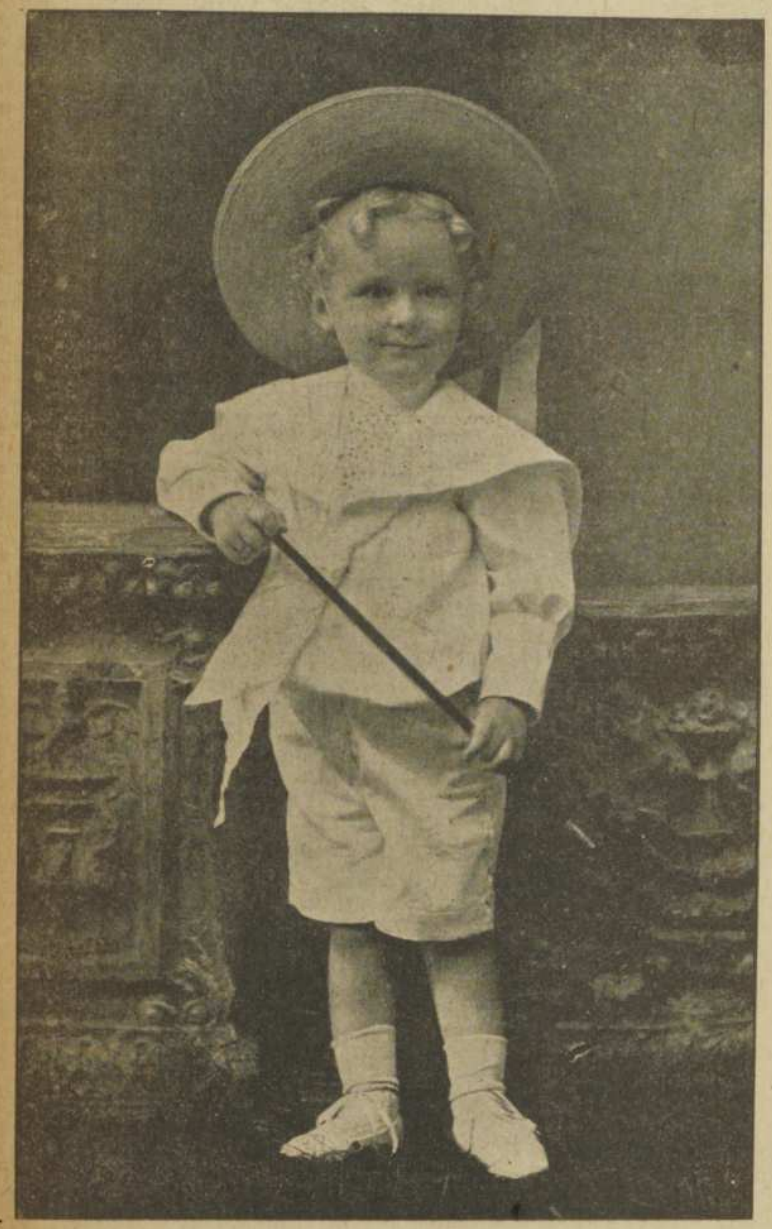
Real Lace and Fur.

For grand toilets real lace and fur are used with great success. Lace waists, gowns and opera gowns have fur tails and brandebourgs intermixed with the lace.

ALICE E. WHITAKER.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

"MAYBE MY PAPA AIN'T PROUD OF ME!"



CHARLES ORDLER, THE THREE-YEAR-OLD SON OF DR. AND MRS. CHAS. L. CAWEIN.

WOO-WANG, THE FAIRY.

By HARRY BAXTER NASON.

CHAPTER VI.

A Rescue and a Ride.

In a sort of vague manner Willie Green had hoped he might be able to save Woo Wang from being swallowed by the big-mouthed angler, but when he struggled through the water and reached the scene of the disaster there was not a sign of the boy from Woozyville.

The big fish wore a look of joy and kept his mouth very tightly closed, as though he were afraid of saying something for which he might be punished sooner or later.

Willie Green rushed around and around like a crazy man. He was so excited he didn't know what to do. In his frenzy he took out his little pocket-knife and tried to cut a hole in the side of the fish, but his knife made no impression on the thick skin, which was protected by very small scales. The harder Willie dug into this skin the more pleased the fish seemed to be, probably thinking all the time that this strange boy was tickling him for the fun of it.

But Willie was in deadly earnest. He felt pretty sure he had seen the last of the fairy and almost cried at the thought. As he raced about his foot struck something hard, and picking it up he found he had an old harpoon which had been lost or thrown overboard from some whaling vessel. With this he held like a Kafir holds his spear the youngster rushed blindly at the fish, and with all his might hit the angler in the side. But the instrument was rusty and the point dull, so it simply slipped along the skin and did no damage.

Time and again he attacked the strange creature, which held his comrade a prisoner, but time and again his weapon failed to harm the fish which had been turned into a fairy jail.

Then a happy idea struck the boy. With a mighty effort he jabbed the point of the old harpoon between a small opening in the jaws of the angler. Tak-

ing hold of the other end he tried to pry the mouth open.

For a time the fish held his jaws tightly clenched, but Willie bore all his weight on the other end of the harpoon and the mouth had to open or be badly torn. So the huge jaws opened. As they parted out sprang Woo Wang, while with a saucy wag of his tail and his imitation flag poles the fish moved away.

Willie was trembling very much and Woo wore an anxious look, but it was only for a short time.

"My!" said Woo, at the same time stretching himself and feeling to see that he was not half eaten, "that was a mighty close shave. If you hadn't been

ing hold of the other end he tried to pry the mouth open.

For a time the fish held his jaws tightly clenched, but Willie bore all his weight on the other end of the harpoon and the mouth had to open or be badly torn. So the huge jaws opened. As they parted out sprang Woo Wang, while with a saucy wag of his tail and his imitation flag poles the fish moved away.

Willie was trembling very much and Woo wore an anxious look, but it was only for a short time.

"My!" said Woo, at the same time stretching himself and feeling to see that he was not half eaten, "that was a mighty close shave. If you hadn't been

ing hold of the other end he tried to pry the mouth open.

For a time the fish held his jaws tightly clenched, but Willie bore all his weight on the other end of the harpoon and the mouth had to open or be badly torn. So the huge jaws opened. As they parted out sprang Woo Wang, while with a saucy wag of his tail and his imitation flag poles the fish moved away.

Willie was trembling very much and Woo wore an anxious look, but it was only for a short time.

"My!" said Woo, at the same time stretching himself and feeling to see that he was not half eaten, "that was a mighty close shave. If you hadn't been

ing hold of the other end he tried to pry the mouth open.

For a time the fish held his jaws tightly clenched, but Willie bore all his weight on the other end of the harpoon and the mouth had to open or be badly torn. So the huge jaws opened. As they parted out sprang Woo Wang, while with a saucy wag of his tail and his imitation flag poles the fish moved away.

Willie was trembling very much and Woo wore an anxious look, but it was only for a short time.

"My!" said Woo, at the same time stretching himself and feeling to see that he was not half eaten, "that was a mighty close shave. If you hadn't been

ing hold of the other end he tried to pry the mouth open.

For a time the fish held his jaws tightly clenched, but Willie bore all his weight on the other end of the harpoon and the mouth had to open or be badly torn. So the huge jaws opened. As they parted out sprang Woo Wang, while with a saucy wag of his tail and his imitation flag poles the fish moved away.

Willie was trembling very much and Woo wore an anxious look, but it was only for a short time.

"My!" said Woo, at the same time stretching himself and feeling to see that he was not half eaten, "that was a mighty close shave. If you hadn't been

ing hold of the other end he tried to pry the mouth open.

For a time the fish held his jaws tightly clenched, but Willie bore all his weight on the other end of the harpoon and the mouth had to open or be badly torn. So the huge jaws opened. As they parted out sprang Woo Wang, while with a saucy wag of his tail and his imitation flag poles the fish moved away.

Willie was trembling very much and Woo wore an anxious look, but it was only for a short time.

"My!" said Woo, at the same time stretching himself and feeling to see that he was not half eaten, "that was a mighty close shave. If you hadn't been

ing hold of the other end he tried to pry the mouth open.

For a time the fish held his jaws tightly clenched, but Willie bore all his weight on the other end of the harpoon and the mouth had to open or be badly torn. So the huge jaws opened. As they parted out sprang Woo Wang, while with a saucy wag of his tail and his imitation flag poles the fish moved away.

Willie was trembling very much and Woo wore an anxious look, but it was only for a short time.

"My!" said Woo, at the same time stretching himself and feeling to see that he was not half eaten, "that was a mighty close shave. If you hadn't been

ing hold of the other end he tried to pry the mouth open.

here the fish would have gotten the best of me. Even as it is, I feel pretty sore after being almost crushed in that mouth."

"Were you frightened?" asked Willie. "I didn't have time to get frightened," replied the other, "I was busy all the time kicking the fish inside his mouth. He tried to swallow me several times, but I caught his red gills and hung on so he couldn't make me slip down into his stomach."

"My, but it was a funny experience, wasn't it?" said Willie. "I don't call it funny," replied Woo Wang. "It was a very serious matter for me. I can tell you. But all's well that ends well."

And, chatting thus, the youngsters wandered along, gradually reaching deeper water, and all the time moving with prettier and bigger fishes.

Willie noticed that the deeper the water became the less light they had, and Woo explained that it was because light can only penetrate so deep into the water, and that away out in mid-ocean, where the water is sometimes five miles deep, there are fishes which carry electric lights to enable them to see while they are prowling around on the bottom of the ocean.

"You are all right, Woo," said Willie, in a kind of doubting tone. "Do you really expect me to believe a thing like that? The idea of a fish carrying around an electric light!"

"But they do," said Woo, who then explained as best he could how these fish were naturally electric the same as feeble, electric when used in this sense meaning phosphorescent. The fish are able at will to make this phosphorescent glow.

It took Willie some time to convince his companion that he was telling the truth, and Woo finally had to promise to show one of the fishes some time to prove his words.

All this time Willie was looking in every direction, for he did not want to miss anything. Gazing upward he could see the rays of the sun shining down through the water, and appearing like a shower of gold. As he stood watching the beautiful sight it suddenly became quite dark, and he imagined he could see something moving over his head. Woo also glanced upward, and then asked:

"Say, Willie, how would you like to take a long ride?"

His friend from Treestown was puzzled. "I wouldn't object," he replied, "but I don't see any trolley car or locomotive, neither do I see a boat."

"No? But you do see something big over our heads?"

"Of course I do, and I also know it is making this part of the sea rather dark. What is it?"

"It's a whale; a real sperm whale, and a big one at that. I've a good notion to take you on him for a long ride."

Willie was so pleased that he actually began to dance around on the sand. "Gee, whizz," said he; "let's do it quick."

No sooner had he made this remark than he lost the heaviness which had all this time kept him down in the water, and as he grew lighter he began to rise to the surface of the ocean. Reaching there, he popped out of the water and into the air much as does a loose cork in a soda-water bottle. He came back to the water and found himself swimming by the side of what looked like a great black wall of leather. Woo Wang was also there, and they began at once to climb up the wall, which Willie then knew was the side of a big whale.

Half a dozen times Willie slipped down into the water, and Woo laughed. "Keep it up," said he, "and you will get there after a while."

The boy did keep it up, and soon was standing on the back of the biggest animal to be found in the whole world. He sat down and gazed upon the scene. As far as he could see there was nothing except water. He could not even see the head nor tail of the whale, for both were under the waves. Woo said the big creature was taking a little nap, and they could in the meantime imagine they were wrecked sailors on a des-

ert island, with nothing to eat and not a sail in sight.

Willie at once began to look around for a sail, and discovered a thin and hazy line in the distance. Woo told him this was the land they had left. It was evidently many miles away, but as Woo only smiled when Willie asked how they had traveled so far in such a short time, he made no further inquiries on the subject.

Growing tired of waiting for the whale to awake, the boys danced a little jig and stomped their feet on his back, but this did not interfere with the creature's nap. So Willie again pulled out his knife and began cutting his initials in the thick skin.

"What, ho, she blows!" yelled Woo. "What, ho, she blows?" asked the boy, who had never read much about sailors and their ways and so didn't know what Woo meant.

"The whale," called Woo excitedly. "Whew, watch him blow," and he pointed twenty or thirty feet ahead, where two columns of water were streaming into the air.

"Hold hard!" again called Woo. (To be continued.)



Dorothea ate so largely of Thanksgiving turkey That by 8 o'clock she felt anything but perky. Then at 8:15 she fell into fitful sleeping. Just at 8:30 or so, Bogle-man came creeping. "Close up to her little bed in a manner airy. Picked up Dorothea by her golden locks so curly. "Lemme go-O, femme go!" shrieked the frightened lady. Growled the grinning bogie man: "Stop your yelting, fraide!" On and on he flew along through the air so chilly. Frightened Dorothea crying, for "Papa and Billy!" Pressed any he let her drop, and the maiden said: "O Dear, I will get jarr'd, I fear! when I reach the meadow!"

But she lighted softly, and great indeed her wonder. Meeting there a mouse with his poor tail cut amiss. "Cook did it with a carving knife-O! the wicked creature!" Then he added in distress: "'Twas my finest feature!" Here he fixed an angry eye on poor Dorothea. "I will have revenge on you, as a panacea. Panacea was a word strange to this fair maiden. But she knew the tone with which the mouse's speech was laden! Mouse sent for Mr. "Conc." "Constable!" But there was no avenue of escape—poor ass! Soon she was surrounded by young turkeys gay and "sassy." Then the boggie with a hatchet of some shining metal

cried in glee: "We'll put you in yonder boiling kettle!" Dorothea, panic-stricken, was too scared to blubber. When a gentle bearish voice sweetly murmured "Robber!" This was very slangy on the part of Mr. Bruin. Also was his next remark: "I guess there's something doin'." Now turkeys do not care for bears, though bears just love the fowls, and Dorothea saw the birds fly off with throaty howls. She thanked the bears and little bears—no courtesy was lacking—And started home, when horror chilled her at the sound of quacking! Once more a captive! Little wonder Dorothea hollered. As waddled up an ugly duck, and she was promptly collared. Said the duck: "My darling child, you'd

make a dandy salad. For my little ducklings and my dear old Uncle Maillard! He paused and then he muttered: "I'll save you on conditio That you will teach my darling children how to do addition. "If you can add the numbers," he added, "on that slite, You're free—if not," he waved a saw—"then this must be your fate!" The frightened child said: "One, two, three, makes thirreen and a half. And how those wicked ducklings did laugh and quack and laugh. And then the ugly waddler with saw-poles in the air. Made straight for Dorothea; it gave her such a scare. Then wosh a little shiver she opened wide her eyes To see the sun shine in her room; and O, her glad surprise!

schools. A little fellow, after having submitted to the requirements of the son of Aesculapius, remarked to his teacher that he wished that the other fellow had vaccinated him; the fellow that had something on him and smelled so nice, made too big a mark.

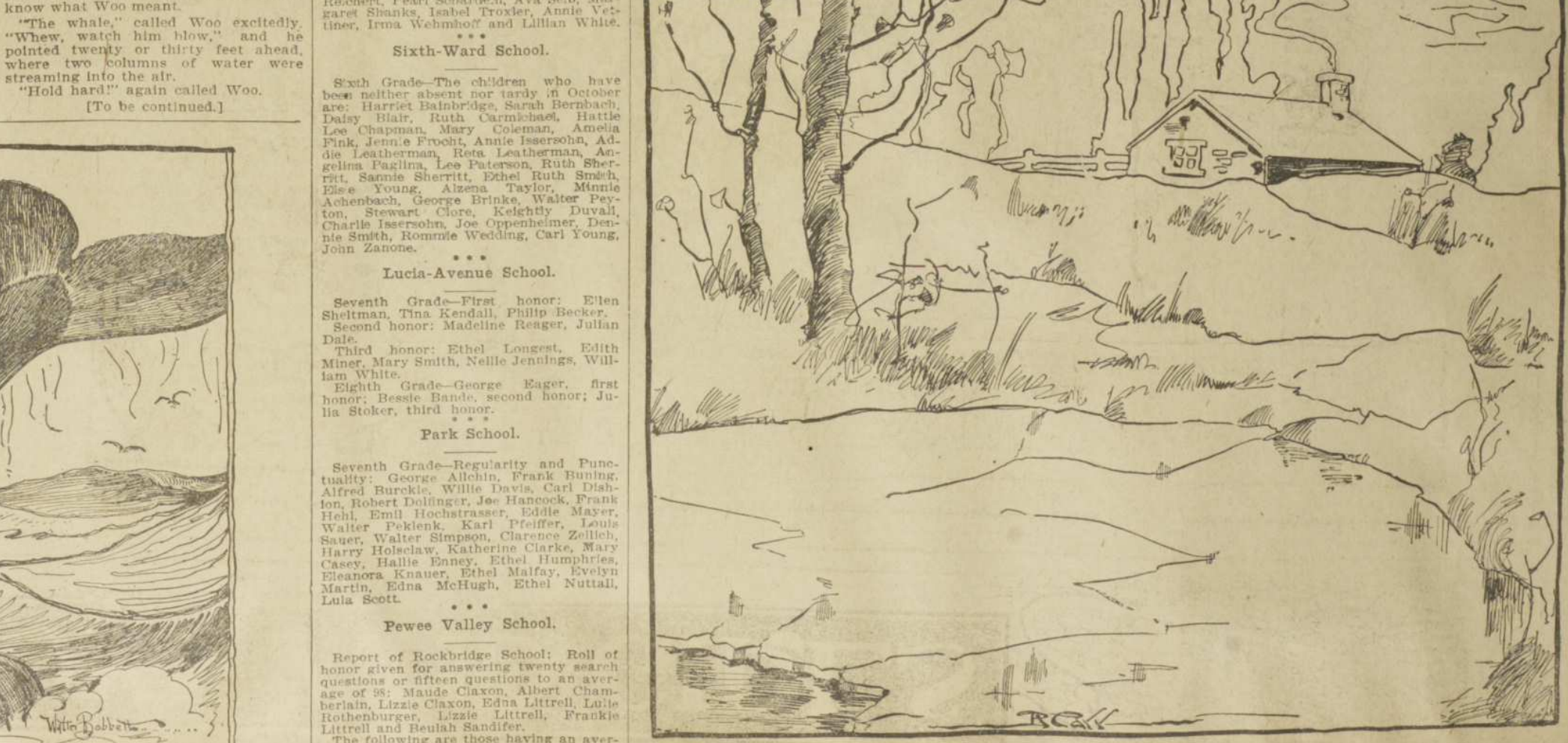
PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Dutch Girl painting prize was won by Ivy Bernard Hooper, 916 East Spring street, New Albany, Ind.

Six best paintings receiving honorable mention: Ruth B. Myles, 123 Third avenue, Louisville; A. Schweers, 735 East Market street, Louisville; Katherine Lindley, 112 West Broadway, Louisville; Patay Epperson, Louisville.

The English Boy painting was best done by Florence Walford, 1217 Christy avenue, Louisville. The six best other paintings receiving honorable mention: Katherine Ellen Errington, 123 W. Jefferson street, Louisville; Ruth Bumpass, Brownsville, Ind.; Winthrop Breed, 1749 First street, Louisville; Julian Ingram, 235 East Breckinridge street, Louisville; Philip L. Blumenthal, Lexington.

A PRETTY WINTER SCENE.



The little painters have a landscape to-day. A prize of \$1 is offered for the best painting sent in by December 1, 1901. The honorable mention list will be limited to ten names. Mark "Winter Scene." A box of paints fit to paint these pictures costs twenty-five cents at any good bookstore. Design for Christmas card next week.

Report of Rockbridge School: Roll of honor given for answering twenty search questions or fifteen questions to an average of 85: Maude Claxon, Albert Chamberlain, Lizzie Claxon, Edna Littrell, Lullie Rothenburger, Lizzie Littrell, Frankie Littrell and Beulah Sandifer.

The following are those having an average of 97: Alberta, Nettie, Hallie Sandifer, Louisa Miller, John Corby, Mattie Corby, May Corby, Olie Sandifer, Charlie Hibbs, Jacob Maddox, Roy Parnell, Willie Hibbs, and Scott.

Pewee Valley School.

Report of Rockbridge School: Roll of honor given for answering twenty search questions or fifteen questions to an average of 85: Maude Claxon, Albert Chamberlain, Lizzie Claxon, Edna Littrell, Lullie Rothenburger, Lizzie Littrell, Frankie Littrell and Beulah Sandifer.

FORCE

Must Be Employed to Disperse Union Campers.

JUDGE HALL'S ORDER DEFIED.

State Troops To Proceed To Nortonville To-day.

MINERS SEND AWAY GUNS.

BUT UNION LEADER TELLS GEN. MURRAY STRIKERS WILL HAVE TO BE FORCIBLY EJECTED.

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—"You will meet with no resistance, but you will have to move us." Such was the reply which President James D. Wood, of the United Mine Workers of Kentucky, made this morning to the demand of Adj. Gen. David R. Murray that the strikers in camp at Nortonville be dispersed. When dawn came this morning the strikers were in their tents, defiant of the order of County Judge Hall. It was raining steadily, and the men peered from the tents, expecting each moment to see a line of bluecoats heading up the public road. But they did not come. The only persons that a search might have revealed in the vicinity were representatives of Judge Hall, to whom a report was made as soon as he had arisen. Repairing to his office in the Courthouse at Madisonville, Judge Hall prepared and delivered to Adj. Gen. Murray at the Hotel Lucile the following order:

Orders To Gen. Murray.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky to David R. Murray, Adjutant General of the State: Having reasonable grounds to believe from information by affidavits and otherwise that certain named persons and others now associated with them in camp near Nortonville in this county are there unlawfully assembled and fail and refuse to disperse, although heretofore duly and lawfully requested and commanded, and the Sheriff of Hopkins county now having lawful orders and authority to disperse the said unlawful assembly, and that he has reason to apprehend that resistance will be offered to his efforts at this point, he will be accompanied by the militia thereof to lend aid to the said Sheriff in making said arrests and in dispersing said unlawful assembly and in making all arrests of persons as the occasion may lawfully demand.

Prepares To Execute Order.

With these orders, Gen. Murray quickly set about the execution of them, first by command if possible, but if that was not sufficient, then by whatever force might be necessary. The first plan to-day met with the same failure as did the command of the County Judge, and at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning the more persuasive arguments of an army and military force will be used, and that the Sabbath's sun will not set on a strikers' camp in Hopkins county is certain.

Special Train Ordered.

Upon returning from Nortonville this morning Gen. Murray ordered a special train of an engine and several cars to be at Madisonville at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. On account of the nature of the information imparted to him at Nortonville and the voluntary assurances he received to the effect that there would be no resistance, and that all the strikers had been removed from the camp, Gen. Murray decided not to increase his force. He will not even take his men away from Providence, but will move against the camp with the fifty-five soldiers under his command at this point. He will be accompanied by his aide, Capt. Tandy Ellis, of Owensboro, and his other specially appointed aides, Capt. Fred Gordon, of Frankfort, and Lieut. Bell, of Frankfort. Maj. Bassett will be at the head of the two companies, with Capt. Thomas, of the Hopkinsville company, and Capt. Powers, of the Madisonville company. The other commissioned officers are here in order that one may be in charge of each squad in the event it should be necessary to so divide them.

The First Move.

When the special train arrives at Nortonville it will be side-tracked while County Judge Hall and Sheriff Hawkins and two deputies, probably accompanied by Gen. Murray, proceed to the camp and once more in the name of the Commonwealth command the strikers to disperse. Upon their refusal, which is sure to follow the command, the party will return to the train, the soldiers will be drawn up in marching order and will be taken down the muddy road, between heavy woods, to the camp, a quarter of a mile away. Gen. Murray then, in the name of the Commonwealth, will again order the men to leave camp. If they pull up stakes, roll up their tents and leave, there will be an end to the present campaign and peace will reign once more in old Hopkins, at least for the present, and with the possible exception of a little bushwhacking. If they choose, the strikers might regard this as being "forced out."

Tents Will Be Pulled Down.

If they do not go even when the soldiers are upon them, the tents will be pulled down, loaded into wagons and carted away, while the strikers themselves will be arrested and conveyed in a body to Madisonville. When they get here they may be put in jail and in the soldier's guard houses until Judge

HEAD OF BEET SUGAR TRUST TO OPPOSE CUBAN CONCESSIONS

Oxnard Takes Up His Residence in Washington To Prepare For The Session of Congress.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The Washington correspondent of the Inter-Ocean telegraphs his paper to-night as follows: "Henry T. Oxnard, chief representative of the beet sugar trust, has settled down in Washington for a winter's fight against any legislation giving concessions to Cuba. Mr. Oxnard has been campaigning by making public declaration that the Cuban sugar in this market is not considered very great by such men as Platt, of Connecticut, and Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who are acknowledged tariff experts."

TURKISH GOVERNMENT IS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS

Ottoman Bank Refuses To Make Any More Advances and Many Troops Are Unpaid.

Constantinople, Nov. 23.—Never has the Turkish Government been in such financial straits as at the present time. It is impossible to see how the expenses of the Ramadan and Bairam, due in December and January, and involving \$300,000, can be met. The Ottoman Bank utterly refuses to make any more advances, and the penalty is so acute that even the troops in many of the provinces are unpaid. The consequence is that there have been mutinies in several districts. Hostile demonstrations here recently have only been quelled by the authorities hastily scraping together a few thousand piastres as something on account.

The discomfit in the army forms the real danger of the situation. "What have we done," it is exclaiming through the mouths of all its friends, "to deserve these attacks?" This naïveté is so genuine and so blind that it is difficult at first to discuss it seriously. It proves, however, that Great Britain still fails utterly to realize the fact that public opinion in the outside world is overwhelmingly against her in her course in South Africa.

Condemns Men Who Brought On War. England is practically unanimous in favor of the continuation of the war. But this same England condemns in secret now and later will condemn openly the men who involved her in so disastrous and inglorious a conflict. These statements appear, perhaps, paradoxical, but they are entirely consistent. What other policy than that which it is now pursuing would it be practicable for the Government to adopt? None of the country's critics at home or abroad has been able to suggest any which would be consistent with the British and prestige. The truth is that the British Government would be only too glad to bring the contest to a close on liberal terms—that is, liberal in the direction of virtual home rule.

Situation Is Discouraging. The situation in South Africa is now even more discouraging than is generally supposed. The crux of the whole matter is that Tommy Atkins is sick of his job. More than two years of the most arduous campaigning, coupled with sad exhibitions of incompetency by many of his favorite officers, have taken the heart out of the rank and file. The British soldier has great patience and endurance and indomitable courage, but he demands intelligent leadership and some measure of success and progress toward the accomplishment of his given task. If these are lacking the time arrives finally when Tommy makes his feelings manifest by a species of passive revolts or sullenness which is simply paralyzing. It is impossible to conquer it by harness or cajolery.

This is the chief secret of British non-success in South Africa. The authorities are helpless, for it is impossible to substitute fresh troops, as would have been done in the case of a smaller campaign. It is impossible also, apparently, to end the war by negotiation.

Hence it is that the Boer struggle threatens to become a permanent institution, and hence also, strange though it may seem, there are some shrewd observers in this country who would not be unwilling to see Kaiser Wilhelm so far yield to the popular clamor of his subjects as to undertake intervention.

Big Turkey Slaughter. Lawrenceburg, Ky., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A. J. Hawkins, of this city, has sacrificed 8,000 turkeys to the national Thanksgiving holiday feast. All of these birds were purchased from the people of this county at an average of five cents a pound, and when slaughtered were shipped to Boston and other Eastern cities.

Davis Pleads Not Guilty. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 23.—In the Federal Court to-day Richard C. Davis, the bank cashier of Washington, Ind., indicted on the charge of embezzling \$70,000 from the funds of the People's National Bank of Washington, Ind., pleaded not guilty through his attorney, Smiley.

Inspecting Their Property. Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—R. Lancaster Williams, of Richmond, E. C. Todd and A. H. Rutherford, of Baltimore, purchasers of the Knoxville street railway, arrived here to-day to inspect property. They were banqueted to-night. Extensive improvements will be decided upon.

Governor Issues Pardon. Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. McMillin to-day pardoned S. B. McTeer, sixty years of age, sent up from Blount county to serve two years for felonious assault. McTeer shot another man while he was drunk.

The Buildings. Two or three days ago the construction of the Louisiana Purchase company's building was begun and the site has been finally determined upon for the Alaskan building, and to-day the site was selected for the Cincinnati building. The Philadelphia building will be formally accepted by the commissioners from that city during the week, and the Illinois building is ready to receive its furniture.

Guns Removed. There is no denial that guns have been in the camp all the time. They were taken up by the union officials as an assurance that there would be no armed resistance, and also to avoid the possibility of some irresponsible person firing a shot. It is charged by some of the coal companies and is intimated by some of the county authorities that the strikers brought guns into the camp who were under indictment, or who were under suspicion, were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said that the camp was last night and that about the same number were taken up by others who were brought in under cover of darkness. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 150 men in the camp. This morning when Gen. Murray went to the camp he found about the same number there, and several men were seen to be carrying shotguns. It is said

SETTLED.

John Dyer Is Elected Wharfmaster.

MR. HUMPHREY'S OPINION.

SAYS FLECTION OF REAGER WAS ILLEGAL.

MAYOR SEEKS ADVICE.

Mr. Sidney Muir Succeeds David Parkhill As License Inspector.

NACE VETTER MAY BE SAFE.

The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday elected Mr. John Dyer Wharfmaster for a term of four years to succeed Frank I. Brocar. Mr. Sidney Muir, brother of Mr. Upton W. Muir, President of the Board of Commissioners, and brother-in-law of Mr. Harry Weissinger, President of the Board of Aldermen, was elected License Inspector to succeed David Parkhill, who resigned to become Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. The present Sinking Fund



JOHN DYER.

Commissioners are Mayor Grainger, Mr. Harry Weissinger, Mr. F. Joseph Herrmann, Mr. George T. Wood and Mr. C. C. Mengel.

Yesterday morning Mayor Grainger summoned Mr. Alex. P. Humphrey to his office, and they were closeted for nearly two hours. Mayor Grainger explained in detail the controversy among the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the wharfmaster, and it is said that the records of the office were also produced. The Mayor did not desire to take any action until he knew that the law was on his side.

After the whole matter had been explained thoroughly by the Mayor, Mr. Humphrey gave it as his opinion that Mr. W. F. Reager, chosen Wharfmaster by the Republican Commissioners some weeks ago, was holding his office illegally, and that his election was void.

At 12 o'clock the Commissioners met and Mr. Dyer was elected Wharfmaster. It is said that Mr. Reager still holds that his election was legal, and declares he will file suit to gain possession of the office. Mr. Dyer gave bond at once, and will assume his duties tomorrow. Mr. Brocar will turn the office over to Mr. Dyer, and the board will recognize him as the legal Wharfmaster.

Mr. Dyer served as License Inspector under the administration of Mr. Weaver. He is an energetic Democratic worker, and has been identified with the organization in the Twelfth ward for a number of years. The wharfmaster pays about \$2,500 a year, and is one of the best positions under the city.

The election of Mr. Dyer is said to indicate that L. Nace Vetter may be retained as superintendent of the workhouse, for it was understood among politicians that Mr. Dyer was practically the selection for that post.

O'MEARA RESIGNS AS COUNTY CHAIRMAN

With a View To Making Race For Congress and Is Succeeded By C. E. Sommers.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—The Hon. J. P. O'Meara tendered his resignation to the Hardin County Democratic Committee this afternoon as chairman of that committee with a view of making the race for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this (the Fourth) district.

Fourteen of the nineteen members of the committee were present in person and by proxy. Mr. C. E. Sommers, assistant editor of the Elizabethtown News, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy made by Mr. O'Meara's resignation. Mr. Sommers served as chairman of the County Committee for years and until about one year ago, when he resigned. He accepted the nomination and expressed his appreciation of the favor and confidence shown by the committee.

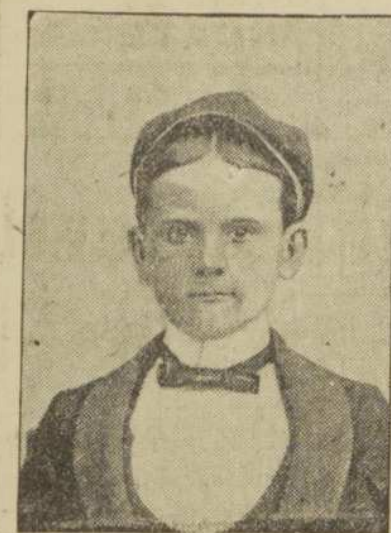
HOGG-SWAYNE SYNDICATE EFFECTS COMPROMISE.

Built of California Woman Against Big Texas Oil Company Is Dismissed.

Beaumont, Tex., Nov. 22.—The Hogg-Swayne syndicate to-day made a settlement with Mrs. Annie E. Snow, of Maxwell, Cal., and the case will be dismissed as to the syndicate before Judge Bryant appoints a receiver. The amount of money paid by the syndicate has not been made known, but it is known to have been large, since it freed the entire fifteen acres originally purchased by the syndicate from all claim by Mrs. Snow.

Several wells on Spindle Top are now being bailed, and four or five are expected to be bailed by Monday night. It now appears that November may be a record-breaker in the bringing of wells.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN.

ROY SMITH.
Agent for the Courier-Journal at Dixon, Ill., Webster county.

The largest number brought in in any one month was twenty-four in October. Twenty-one wells have already been brought in during this month.

PEABODY FUND IS NOW OVER \$2,000,000.

Board in Charge Will Turn the Money Over To Peabody Institute Within Next Two Years.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—Prof. Sidney C. Gilbreath, of the chair of Physiology and Hygiene at the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, and Superintendent of Public Instruction for Tennessee, who addressed the Knox County Teachers' Association this morning, has authorized the statement that the board having in charge the Peabody fund will within the next two years turn the entire fund over to the Peabody Institute at Nashville. This fund is now over \$2,000,000.

At present schools in thirteen Southern States share in the \$80,000 annual income from the fund. Mr. Peabody directed that the fund was to be governed by a board which meets in New York City.

By a provision of Mr. Peabody's will the board was allowed the option after thirty years (1879) of transferring the entire fund to some worthy institution in the South. As yet the board has not seen fit to avail itself of this option, but it is believed that within the next two years it will transfer the entire fund to the Peabody Normal at Nashville, which now receives half of the income in scholarships. In point of attendance and results attained by the Peabody Normal is the greatest school for teachers in the South.

GREEK PREMIER SHEDS COPIOUS TEARS

While the Opposition Accuses the Ministry of Weakness and Responsibility For Murder.

Athens, Nov. 22.—The Greek Premier, M. Theotokis, taking part to-day in an exciting debate in the Chamber of Deputies against the resignation of the Premier, was weeping when he arose to answer the charges of the opposition. He was weeping when he arose to answer the charges of the opposition. He was weeping when he arose to answer the charges of the opposition.

Referring to Queen Olga, the Premier said her piety, Christian sentiments and nobility obtained, and were the admiration of the whole world. Speaking for the dead, tears ran down the Premier's cheeks, and the sitting of the Chamber was suspended for several minutes in order to allow him to regain his composure. The opposition was led at once, and Mr. Theotokis was again over to Mr. Dyer, and the board will recognize him as the legal Wharfmaster.

English-Built Cruiser UNFIT FOR HABITATION.

Naval Surgeon Says the Albany Is So Badly Arranged Crew Cannot Be Berthed.

Washington, Nov. 22.—In the opinion of the naval surgeon of the United States cruiser Albany, an English built ship, now at Genoa, Italy, is unfit for habitation. Surgeon Harris, recently attached to the Albany, and now on the Monocacy, in a report upon the condition of the Albany, says that from a sanitary point of view this ship is so radically wrong as regards construction, that it is almost impossible to relate in detail the necessary changes which will have to be made before she can become a reasonably sanitary vessel.

"It is impossible to over-estimate the danger to the health of those who are berthed in the wing barges," says the report, "should the weather require the ship to be battened down for several days. It is obvious that people could not live in these places."

WILL WITHDRAW FROM CHINN'S BOND.

Fidelity Mutual Bond Company Objects To His Using the Funds of Clerk's Office.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—The Fidelity Mutual Bond Company, of Baltimore, to-night, through its attorney, Judge Mat Walton, notified County Clerk Chinn that the company would refuse to continue on the bond of Chinn, and that the company would sue him for the amount of the bond.

Flow of Gas Struck.

Owingsville, Ky., Nov. 22.—The Fleming County Oil and Gas Company, which bored its first well near the Nicholas county line, stopped work after reaching a depth of 1,075 feet. A strong flow of gas was struck. They will sink other wells.

DAES MIXED

In An Attempt To Prove An Alibi

IN ADE MURDER CASE.

CHARGES MADE BY BRIDGE NEWLAND ARE DENIED.

THE EVIDENCE COMPLETED.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—The taking of evidence in the Ade murder case was concluded to-day and the argument was begun. The most important evidence given to-day was by W. H. O'Brien, brother of Thomas O'Brien, and by John Newland, brother of George Newland. These men endeavored to prove that George Newland and Thomas O'Brien were in Robertson county, far from the scene of the crime, when it took place. Their testimony was corroborated by several witnesses, but on cross-examination there was a lack of memory as to dates, and in this way their testimony was weakened to some extent.

W. H. O'Brien swore that on Tuesday night, when the murder was committed, Newland and O'Brien were at his house in Springfield. They came there, he claimed, Tuesday morning and remained all day and night.

John Newland swore that he had a conversation with Bridge Newland after this indictment was found, in which Bridge told him that he and George Simmons had worked up the case, that they had found a man to get \$500, Simmons \$300 and Mrs. Hancock, sister of George Newland, a like sum. This witness was also badly mixed on dates.

The cause for the delay in the trial of this case is due to the fact that shortly after the murder they were indicted and found guilty of cattle stealing and given terms in the penitentiary.

POLICYHOLDERS ANXIOUS.

Making Inquiries Regarding Withdrawal of Life Insurance Company From Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Folk is receiving a large number of inquiries from policy holders in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association as to the announcement of the withdrawal of the association from the State. It is asked whether the association should be paid and the policy retained, and as to whether the association could be sued on its contracts. The New York department is to make an examination of the association, and when this report is made Mr. Folk will announce the result.

The withdrawal of the association from the State does not affect present contracts, but simply prevents writing new business.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Two Men Arrested In Nashville On Charge of Robbing Freight Cars.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—Two men, giving their names as Ed Lebow and Walter Howard, claiming to be from Chicago and Ohio, respectively, are under arrest here on the charge of stealing a lot of blankets, gloves, muslins, satin and tricot goods by breaking open boxes in a freight car which they were stealing a ride in, in which they were stealing a ride.

It is claimed they threw the goods out along the line of the road a few miles from Nashville and jumped out themselves seven miles from the city. Then they gathered up the goods and have been bringing them into town and selling them.

LAYING THE RAILS.

Work To Be Pushed On Road From Nashville To Lebanon.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—W. B. Doddridge, vice president and general manager of the Tennessee Central, announced that he to-day began the laying of rails from the end of the completed line, about nine miles west of Lebanon, toward Nashville. The work will progress at the rate of about half a mile of completed track a day, and will be pushed as far as the grading has been done, which is about nine miles out from this city.

The delay in laying the track, which was begun out of Lebanon some time ago, was caused by a difficult and expensive cut about nine miles from Lebanon.

BACON TO BE IN CHARGE.

Probability That No One Will Be Elected In Nat Baxter's Place.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—A New York special says: "It is expected that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company on Monday the resignation of President Nat Baxter will be accepted. The general impression is that no one will take place, and the office of president will be left vacant and the entire control of the company's affairs left in the hands of E. H. Bacon, chairman of the Board of Directors."

Burned To Death.

McMinnville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—Ben Bray, white, aged forty, was burned to death in a cabin on Rocky River golf, above McMinnville, yesterday morning. Bray, with several other men, was in the cabin when a fire broke out and he was killed.

Tennessee Woman Kills Herself.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Ned Jones committed suicide at her home, near Chapel Hill, by taking morphine. When discovered she said that she had taken a drug and desired to die. Her mother committed suicide some years ago.

Victory For Temperance Advocates.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—Judge Bearden has declined to grant an injunction preventing the authorities at McMinnville from closing up the saloons at that place under the new charter. This is a victory for the temperance element.

Two New Corporations.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—The University of West Tennessee, Madison county, and the Chattanooga Realty Company, Hamilton county, capitalized at \$10,000, were chartered to-day.

Killed In A Drunken Row.

Albany, Ky., Nov. 22.—In a drunken fight, ten miles west of Albany Henry Johnson was shot and killed by J. A. Tompkins. About four years ago Tompkins killed a man named Nagan, but was acquitted.

Inspecting Copper Properties.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—J. H. Stuesman, F. and W. Lewisohn, C. F. Friedlander and Lewis C. Levy, copper men of New York, are at Ducktown, near here, inspecting copper mines and smelting plants. The first shipment of bar copper, twelve carloads, ever sent out of the South was made from there last week.

Young Vanderbilt To Marry.

New York, Nov. 22.—It is stated that the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Nelson and Reginald Vanderbilt will be made as soon as his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, returns to the city.

May Be Established Near Jeffersonville.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22.—[Special.]—The War Department is overruled with applications from cities desiring the establishment of permanent camp sites, as authorized by the last Congress. The Board of Army Officers, headed by Gen. Miles, will meet in the War Department Monday to go through the list of applications. The board is already familiar to a degree with the different sites proposed, hence many can be thrown out without loss of time. Camp Meade, Pa., which was a military training camp at the end of the Spanish-American War, will likely be made one of the permanent camps. Old Camp Joe Holt, below Jeffersonville, Ind., also has many advantages for a site.

Committed To Insane Hospital.

The afternoon session yesterday of Criminal Court, No. 2, Justice Barnard presiding, was devoted to the hearing of lunacy cases. William A. L. Gresham was committed by the court to the Government House for the insane. Mr. Gresham was for a long time employed in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department, and was later transferred to the Pension Office. He was prominent in society, and was a member of several lunacy committees. He was taken into custody upon the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Bertha S. Gresham, on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Gresham alleged that her husband threatened her, and she feared he would do her harm. In the Police Court the following morning the unfortunate man was committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane to await an investigation as to his sanity. Yesterday's proceedings were the outcome of the investigation.

One Cent Postage Bill.

Representative Smith, of Illinois, member of the House Committee on Post-offices and Pensions, will introduce a bill early in the coming session of Congress providing for one-cent postage. Mr. Smith introduced similar measures in the past three Congresses, but owing to the expenditures of the Government he made no effort to get them passed by the House. The amended regulations made by the Postmaster General relate to second-class matter. Mr. Smith believes, will make a saving to the Government of something like \$50,000, and he thinks changed conditions in the state of the Treasury will prevent serious opposition to his proposed measure.

Free Delivery In Indiana.

Rural free delivery will be established near Pekin, Washington county, Ind., January 1, 1902. The length of the three routes is seventy-seven miles, area covered eighty square miles, population served 1,835. F. C. Blyer, C. L. Hedrick and S. C. Elrod have been appointed carriers.

Additional service will also be inaugurated the same date to start from Salem, Ind. There are four routes, with a total length of 105 miles, area covered 106 square miles, population served 2,640. The carriers appointed are W. T. Banks, E. P. Martin and J. M. Crist.

The Government receipts to-day were \$1,461,305.46, and the expenditures were \$1,805,000.

What Westerners Desire.

Gov.-elect Cummins, of Iowa, who is an old friend of Mr. Roosevelt, has brought to his attention in conference a reciprocity situation which indicates a considerable cleavage between the East and the West. Mr. Cummins says that the Western people desire a business with reciprocity, and that they also mean business in regard to legislation for some regulation of the trusts. It will not do, in his opinion, for the Republican party to postpone these questions, through waiting for the question of the acceptance of the nomination as Minister to Spain.

Belmont May Return To Congress.

Congressman Nicholas Muller, of Richmond county, N. Y., having resigned as member of the House of Representatives, Perry Belmont, after a consultation with Edward M. Shepard, whose advice he values, is seriously considering the question of the acceptance of the nomination as Minister to Spain. Mr. Belmont, as member of the Democratic State Committee from Mr. Muller's district, has been resigning on Wednesday from Mr. Muller himself, who is not in good health. Perry Belmont has represented the district of which Richmond county is a part for four successive terms, resigning in 1888, to accept an appointment from President Cleveland as Minister to Spain.

Inspecting Copper Properties.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—J. H. Stuesman, F. and W. Lewisohn, C. F. Friedlander and Lewis C. Levy, copper men of New York, are at Ducktown, near here, inspecting copper mines and smelting plants. The first shipment of bar copper, twelve carloads, ever sent out of the South was made from there last week.

Young Vanderbilt To Marry.

New York, Nov. 22.—It is stated that the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Nelson and Reginald Vanderbilt will be made as soon as his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, returns to the city.

May Be Established Near Jeffersonville.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22.—[Special.]—The War Department is overruled with applications from cities desiring the establishment of permanent camp sites, as authorized by the last Congress. The Board of Army Officers, headed by Gen. Miles, will meet in the War Department Monday to go through the list of applications. The board is already familiar to a degree with the different sites proposed, hence many can be thrown out without loss of time. Camp Meade, Pa., which was a military training camp at the end of the Spanish-American War, will likely be made one of the permanent camps. Old Camp Joe Holt, below Jeffersonville, Ind., also has many advantages for a site.

Committed To Insane Hospital.

The afternoon session yesterday of Criminal Court, No. 2, Justice Barnard presiding, was devoted to the hearing of lunacy cases. William A. L. Gresham was committed by the court to the Government House for the insane. Mr. Gresham was for a long time employed in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department, and was later transferred to the Pension Office. He was prominent in society, and was a member of several lunacy committees. He was taken into custody upon the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Bertha S. Gresham, on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Gresham alleged that her husband threatened her, and she feared he would do her harm. In the Police Court the following morning the unfortunate man was committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane to await an investigation as to his sanity. Yesterday's proceedings were the outcome of the investigation.

One Cent Postage Bill.

Representative Smith, of Illinois, member of the House Committee on Post-offices and Pensions, will introduce a bill early in the coming session of Congress providing for one-cent postage. Mr. Smith introduced similar measures in the past three Congresses, but owing to the expenditures of the Government he made no effort to get them passed by the House. The amended regulations made by the Postmaster General relate to second-class matter. Mr. Smith believes, will make a saving to the Government of something like \$50,000, and he thinks changed conditions in the state of the Treasury will prevent serious opposition to his proposed measure.

Free Delivery In Indiana.

Rural free delivery will be established near Pekin, Washington county, Ind., January 1, 1902. The length of the three routes is seventy-seven miles, area covered eighty square miles, population served 1,835. F. C. Blyer, C. L. Hedrick and S. C. Elrod have been appointed carriers.

Additional service will also be inaugurated the same date to start from Salem, Ind. There are four routes, with a total length of 105 miles, area covered 106 square miles, population served 2,640. The carriers appointed are W. T. Banks, E. P. Martin and J. M. Crist.

The Government receipts to-day were \$1,461,305.46, and the expenditures were \$1,805,000.

What Westerners Desire.

Gov.-elect Cummins, of Iowa, who is an old friend of Mr. Roosevelt, has brought to his attention in conference a reciprocity situation which indicates a considerable cleavage between the East and the West. Mr. Cummins says that the Western people desire a business with reciprocity, and that they also mean business in regard to legislation for some regulation of the trusts. It will not do, in his opinion, for the Republican party to postpone these questions, through waiting for the question of the acceptance of the nomination as Minister to Spain.

Belmont May Return To Congress.

Congressman Nicholas Muller, of Richmond county, N. Y., having resigned as member of the House of Representatives, Perry Belmont, after a consultation with Edward M. Shepard, whose advice he values, is seriously considering the question of the acceptance of the nomination as Minister to Spain. Mr. Belmont, as member of the Democratic State Committee from Mr. Muller's district, has been resigning on Wednesday from Mr. Muller himself, who is not in good health. Perry Belmont has represented the district of which Richmond county is a part for four successive terms, resigning in 1888, to accept an appointment from President Cleveland as Minister to Spain.

Inspecting Copper Properties.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—J. H. Stuesman, F. and W. Lewisohn, C. F. Friedlander and Lewis C. Levy, copper men of New York, are at Ducktown, near here, inspecting copper mines and smelting plants. The first shipment of bar copper, twelve carloads, ever sent out of the South was made from there last week.

Young Vanderbilt To Marry.

New York, Nov. 22.—It is stated that the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Nelson and Reginald Vanderbilt will be made as soon as his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, returns to the city.

May Be Established Near Jeffersonville.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22.—[Special.]—The War Department is overruled with applications from cities desiring the establishment of permanent camp sites, as authorized by the last Congress. The Board of Army Officers, headed by Gen. Miles, will meet in the War Department Monday to go through the list of applications. The board is already familiar to a degree with the different sites proposed, hence many can be thrown out without loss of time. Camp Meade, Pa., which was a military training camp at the end of the Spanish-American War, will likely be made one of the permanent camps. Old Camp Joe Holt, below Jeffersonville, Ind., also has many advantages for a site.

Committed To Insane Hospital.

The afternoon session yesterday of Criminal Court, No. 2, Justice Barnard presiding, was devoted to the hearing of lunacy cases. William A. L. Gresham was committed by the court to the Government House for the insane. Mr. Gresham was for a long time employed in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department, and was later transferred to the Pension Office. He was prominent in society, and was a member of several lunacy committees. He was taken into custody upon the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Bertha S. Gresham, on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Gresham alleged that her husband threatened her, and she feared he would do her harm. In the Police Court the following morning the unfortunate man was committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane to await an investigation as to his sanity. Yesterday's proceedings were the outcome of the investigation.

One Cent Postage Bill.

Representative Smith, of Illinois, member of the House Committee on Post-offices and Pensions, will introduce a bill early in the coming session of Congress providing for one-cent postage. Mr. Smith introduced similar measures in the past three Congresses, but owing to the expenditures of the Government he made no effort to get them passed by the House. The amended regulations made by the Postmaster General relate to second-class matter. Mr. Smith believes, will make a saving to the Government of something like \$50,000, and he thinks changed conditions in the state of the Treasury will prevent serious opposition to his proposed measure.

Free Delivery In Indiana.

Rural free delivery will be established near Pekin, Washington county, Ind., January 1, 1902. The length of the three routes is seventy-seven miles, area covered eighty square miles, population served 1,835. F. C. Blyer, C. L. Hedrick and S. C. Elrod have been appointed carriers.

Additional service will also be inaugurated the same date to start from Salem, Ind. There are four routes, with a total length of 105 miles, area covered 106 square miles, population served 2,640. The carriers appointed are W. T. Banks, E. P. Martin and J. M. Crist.

The Government receipts to-day were \$1,461,305.46, and the expenditures were \$1,805,000.

What Westerners Desire.

Gov.-elect Cummins, of Iowa, who is an old friend of Mr. Roosevelt, has brought to his attention in conference a reciprocity situation which indicates a considerable cleavage between the East and the West. Mr. Cummins says that the Western people desire a business with reciprocity, and that they also mean business in regard to legislation for some regulation of the trusts. It will not do, in his opinion, for the Republican party to postpone these questions, through waiting for the question of the acceptance of the nomination as Minister to Spain.

Belmont May Return To Congress.

Congressman Nicholas Muller, of Richmond county, N. Y., having resigned as member of the House of Representatives, Perry Belmont, after a consultation with Edward M. Shepard, whose advice he values, is seriously considering the question of the acceptance of the nomination as Minister to Spain. Mr. Belmont, as member of the Democratic State Committee from Mr. Muller's district, has been resigning on Wednesday from Mr. Muller himself, who is not in good health. Perry Belmont has represented the district of which Richmond county is a part for four successive terms, resigning in 1888, to accept an appointment from President Cleveland as Minister to Spain.

Inspecting Copper Properties.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—J. H. Stuesman, F. and W. Lewisohn, C. F. Friedlander and Lewis C. Levy, copper men of New York, are at Ducktown, near here, inspecting copper mines and smelting plants. The first shipment of bar copper, twelve carloads, ever sent out of the South was made from there last week.

Young Vanderbilt To Marry.

New York, Nov. 22.—It is stated that the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Nelson and Reginald Vanderbilt will be made as soon as his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, returns to the city.

May Be Established Near Jeffersonville.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22.—[Special.]—The War Department is overruled with applications from cities desiring the establishment of permanent camp sites, as authorized by the last Congress. The Board of Army Officers, headed by Gen. Miles, will meet in the War Department Monday to go through the list of applications. The board is already familiar to a degree with the different sites proposed, hence many can be thrown out without loss of time. Camp Meade, Pa., which was a military training camp at the end of the Spanish-American War, will likely be made one of the permanent camps. Old Camp Joe Holt, below Jeffersonville, Ind., also has many advantages for a site.

Committed To Insane Hospital.

The afternoon session yesterday of Criminal Court, No. 2, Justice Barnard presiding, was devoted to the hearing of lunacy cases. William A. L. Gresham was committed by the court to the Government House for the insane. Mr. Gresham was for a long time employed in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department, and was later transferred to the Pension Office. He was prominent in society, and was a member of several lunacy committees. He was taken into custody upon the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Bertha S. Gresham, on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Gresham alleged that her husband threatened her, and she feared he would do her harm. In the Police Court the following morning the unfortunate man was committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane to await an investigation as to his sanity. Yesterday's proceedings were the outcome of the investigation.

One Cent Postage Bill.

Representative Smith, of Illinois, member of the House Committee on Post-offices and Pensions, will introduce a bill early in the coming session of Congress providing for one-cent postage. Mr. Smith introduced similar measures in the past three Congresses, but owing to the expenditures of the Government he made no effort to get them passed by the House. The amended regulations made by the Postmaster General relate to second-class matter. Mr. Smith believes, will make a saving to the Government of something like \$50,000, and he thinks changed conditions in the state of the Treasury will prevent serious opposition to his proposed measure.

Free Delivery In Indiana.

Rural free delivery will be established near Pekin, Washington county, Ind., January 1, 1902. The length of the three routes is seventy-seven miles, area covered eighty square miles, population served 1,835. F. C. Blyer, C. L. Hed

AT THE THEATERS.



SCENE FROM A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE

"COLORADO," the fourth of Augustus Thomas' geographical plays, was produced at Wallack's Theater Monday night and with no great success, if the critics are to be believed. All talk of pruning and material changes before the play stands a chance for success. Of Mr. Thomas' work, Hilary Bell says:

"In his effort to obtain local atmosphere, our author has conveyed in his story the loose, rambling and descriptive style of the State which gives its title to the play. This easiness is all right in nature, but wrong in art. The drama as it was told last night lacked compactness of argument, was disappointing in construction and fragmentary in interest. Many matters were left to the imagination of the spectators, who had only the faintest clue to enable them to complete the edifice. Sequence of plot was neglected, and reasonableness of motive was either extremely slight or wholly absent. The play seems to have been written hastily, else cut down in length and its missing parts left without explanation. Perhaps that is realism. It may be that the wildness of Colorado is typified by this unconventionality of construction, and in depicting a people without polish Mr. Thomas has refused polish to his work. Yet Bret Harte cut the faces of his California stories as carefully as if they were gems. Human nature is complete, whether in buffalo skin or broadcloth. Mr. Thomas has carried realism too far by making his drama scolding, flimsy, fragmentary and lawless."

"There is enough material in the play to remedy its errors. Thomas touches abound, 'Colorado' possesses many fine strokes of human nature, of comedy, of emotion, of excitement. There are striking characters in it and thrilling incidents. Everybody carries a revolver—even the women—and everybody either shoots or is disarmed in the act of shooting. It is a lively though discursive and puzzling picture of life in the gold mines, and when the author whips his story into coherent, logical shape, no doubt 'Colorado' will follow the fortune of his 'Arizona' and 'Arizona.' But much must be done to make his plot as sequent as this brief account of it."

The villain-in-chief is a Colonel who plots a woman's ruin and other unexcused acts, which he fails to carry into effect.

AMERICAN TOUR OF MRS. CAMPBELL.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, with her London company, will sail from Liverpool on the Campania, of the Cunard line, December 14, and will arrive in New York on the 21st. She will open her American season under the direction of Lieber & Co., at the Grand Opera-house, Chicago, December 30, and will remain there for two weeks, when she will go to New York City for a three-weeks' engagement at the Theatre Republic. Her route after that, so far as laid out, will probably take in the following-named cities, and in the order named: Brooklyn, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, N. J., Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland. Other cities will follow, though the bookings are as yet uncompleted. Her opening play in Chicago will be the Louis N. Parker version of Sudermann's "Magda," in which Mrs. Campbell has achieved a great success. Her repertoire has been already stated, but it will include, besides "Magda," Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbelshain," Jose Edgar's "Mariana," "Palmas and Melancholy," the new comedy written for her by E. F. Benson, of the London Times, an adaptation of Dumas' "Diane de Lys," and the two one-act pieces which created so much talk in London, "Mrs. Jordan, Actress," by Constance Smedley, and "The Happy Hypocrite," by Max Beerbohm. These include her more marked London successes and impersonations.

It is not probable that Mrs. Campbell will produce here "Beyond Human Power," which she is now playing at

a set of special matinees in London. Stanley Jones writes of the play in the New York Morning Telegraph: "No matter how 'elevated' may be your artistic and mental standards, it seems to me impossible that anyone can get up much interest or excitement over an elderly lady who remains in bed during the first act, and dies after two minutes spent in wandering round the stage robed in her nightgown in the second act. The remaining portion of the second act is taken up by a discussion among six Norwegian ministers and their bishop concerning the efficacy of miracles and their effect upon the religious mind."

"Mrs. Campbell as the bed-ridden lady looks remarkably pretty, and her negligence of her undoubted physical attractions wears off somewhat after a long debate on religious subjects of a rather dry nature. Certainly even the joy of seeing Mrs. Campbell in distasteful cannot altogether content one for the two hours of gloom into which Mr. Bjornstjerne Bjornson sees fit to plunge his long-suffering public."

Mrs. Campbell is now making up and rehearsing her company for her American tour. Mr. Herbert Warner and Mr. George S. Titherage have been selected for leading men, the former playing Juliet, the latter heavy leads. Mr. Warner has been for the past four years leading man at the Duke of York's Theater, London, and has been identified with important starring ventures in London and the provinces for many years. Mr. Titherage was Australia's most conspicuous leading man for a long period, before the demand for his talent brought him to London, and since then his engagements have always been of the highest class. He has supported Mrs. Campbell in some of her most pronounced successes, his work in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and as Daniel Montoya in "Mariana," extending his fame all over England and the Continent. All scenery and accessories will be brought from London for the event, and the American public will be given an opportunity to see the actress in her most pronounced successes, precisely as they would see them within the walls of Mrs. Campbell's own theater in London.

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."

The talk of New York, and destined soon to be the talk of the entire country, is Klaw & Erlanger's production of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," which was a wondrously dazzling spectacle, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" on the evening of November 4 in the Broadway Theater. The newspaper reviewers have simply exhausted their vocabulary of adjectives in their praise upon the magnificence of this extravaganza, and they also admit that never has a production of this kind offered so much in the way of genuine and absorbing specialties. The audience, when its senses are not dazzled by the grandeur of the moving pictures, which constantly feed the eyes, is indulging in uproarious laughter at the antics, comic songs and sayings of the comedians, which include such well-known names as Harry Bulger, Joseph Cawthorne, Charles J. Ross, John Page and John Hyams.

As a beauty show it is also remarkable, containing the pick of both the English and American stage, and the physical charms are concerned, and, in fact, there is an international hue over the whole affair since "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" received its birth under the patronage of Mr. Arthur Collins, of the Drury Lane Theater, London, which ranks first among the pretentious producing houses of the Old World; and was brought to the attention of Americans by Klaw & Erlanger, who are foremost among the elaborate producers of this country. This "Comedy of Nations" was brought about during Mr. Collins' visit to this country last winter, when it was arranged that Klaw & Erlanger should produce "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" here, and the Drury Lane Theater was to be the English metropolitan theater-goers Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Ben Hur."

Hydro of Aix-and-Pains.

A schedule of the events which make this production so notable would occupy a page of a large city newspaper, but, briefly told, the following features are presented, and the following pictures are



SCENE FROM A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE

unfolds in such rapid succession as to leave one dazed when the final curtain falls:

The curtain rises on a beautiful woodland scene with the Fairy Parliament in session, disclosing the birth of Beauty. In a moment the audience is taken to a health resort called "The Hydro of Aix-and-Pains," where a chorus of multi-millionaires is introduced, the multi-millionaires in this case being made up with marvelous resemblance for Thomas, her, Platt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Russell Sage, Chief Devere, Marcus A. Hanna, J. D. Rockefeller, Richard Croker, etc.

Here is introduced, by Harry Bulger and Charles J. Ross (the King and Queen), supported by a large ensemble, one of the most striking scenes of the year, entitled "Tell Me, Dusky Maiden," the scene finishing with a rattling good chorus, "The Royal Fair are Off Today."

This comes the "Haunted Vault of the Castle," where the Witch is weaving her magical spell, and she produces from one of her imps the Golden Spinning Wheel, on which Beauty is destined to prick her fingers and go into her long sleep on her sixteenth birthday. A beautiful stage picture of "The Royal Fair" follows, where we get our first glimpse of Beauty on her sixteenth birthday, and listen to her opening song called "Sweet Sixteen." Here also is introduced a song by Joseph Cawthorne, entitled "The Moon and the Owl," a parody on the doings and sayings of the day which would make Mother Goose die of envy. Harry Bulger also sings his clever parodies, and the act closes when Beauty pricks her finger, and all the royal family go to sleep to the chorus of "Drowsily, Dreamily."

The Tangled Forest.

A four-minute intermission brings the audience to the Tangled Forest, where Prince Charming appears with his hunting suite; here Miss Gillette, who plays the Prince, sings a most fetching ballad, "It's a Dream That Never Comes True." The Fairy Queen acquaints the Prince with the long sleep of Beauty, and tells him that if he is in search of adventure there is a beautiful princess who is only awaiting his kiss to awaken from a hundred years' slumber. Prince Charming fights his way to the entrance of the castle grounds and finds the witches at their midnight-work. The hundred years have almost elapsed, and King Bardot (Harry Bulger), who has just awakened, sings a capital song called "Rip Van Winkle Was a Lucky Man." The entrance to the castle grounds is battered down, and the next scene finds the Prince and his suite in front of the deserted castle. A very comic trio is presented here by Messrs. Ross, Bulger and Cawthorne, called "G'osh," with a bass drum, snare and whistle. The end of the act is "Beauty's Awakening," a dream of the year. It is far from exaggeration to state that never in point of artistic gorgeousness or excellence of stage craft has this scene been surpassed. It begins with St. Valentine's Day, and the scenes and landscape change as the groups of people depict the glories of the various seasons. After St. Valentine's guards and cupids, who are dressed in white, come the shamrocks, palm-bearers, nest-bearers, April fools, primroses, daisies, wisterias, laburnums, in fact all of the spring blossoms are brought forward with exquisite effect, leading right up to the first of May, which is indicated by the May Queen, May-pole bearers, with garlands, roses, Easter lilies, the scene of the background being a mass of peach and apple blossoms, the first blossoms of the spring. The summer comes in with its pink, yellow and white roses, and the scene changes again to early autumn and the first moon. There are seen groups of harvest boys and girls with their field implements of forks and scythes, and Ceres, with her retinue of grain bearers. The colors grow deeper into the browns and dull reds of the fall, finally reaching the brilliant crimson of the holly berries; and as the enormous crowds of people who have been massing themselves down to the front of the stage begin melting away to the right and left, a fluffily, white-clad mass of beautiful women is disclosed, supported in some mysterious way, rise from out of the crowd, and soaring for a moment over the heads of the audience, alight in the middle of the stage with the ease and grace of real birds. These are the Grigolite troupe of aerialists, the most sensational feature of the kind ever seen in this country. They begin to fly hither and thither through the air, while the snow ballet is going through its evolutions, and the curtain falls upon the most eye-enamoring picture ever shown in this or

any other country, over 300 people being used in this scene.

The Palace of the New Republic.

The next act is another beautiful picture, showing "The Palace of the New Republic," where Mr. John Page, as the president, introduces his song entitled "President Am I." Here also is sung by Miss Gillette the new sennate called "Dinah," one of the best bits of writing of this kind heard here in years. Mr. Bulger also sings his "Flora, I Am Your Adorer," an extremely clever and humorous composition.

The following scene discloses the "Exterior of the National Museum," with the King, Queen and nurse have gone in quest of their crown jewels, which have been taken there during their long sleep. They make their entrance in an automobile, and present a side-splitting satire upon the mechanical ingenuity necessary to properly navigate one of these French inventions.

The Prince's orange grove is the next scene in this feast of scenery, and Beauty and the Prince are reunited amid general rejoicing. John Hyams sings his "A Cure for Love," assisted by twelve unusually clever girls. Miss Ella Snyder (Beauty) introduces "The Moon and the Owl," which will soon be whistled all over the country. The Hengler sisters also introduce here their captivating songs and dances.

The entire production is brought to a close by a scene called "The Enchanted Crystal Palace." The curtain goes up on an entirely darkened stage, save for three beautiful playing fountains whose waters are rendered prismatic in color by an ingenious playing of lights and colored mediums. Then, in a few moments, as if by magic, the entire background is illuminated, disclosing the Palace of Crystal, conceded to be the most ambitious and successful effort in the way of stage spectacles and stagecraft ever shown. This crystal palace contains over thirty thousand pieces of glass, and is illuminated by three thousand electric lights, giving the most dazzling effect ever produced.

This marks a distinctly new era in the history of modern theatricals, and to Klaw & Erlanger, who have been identified with so many mammoth undertakings, must credit be given for this recent achievement.

Hitchcock An "Ingrate."

Also for human vanity. The wave of delight that swept over his audience when Mr. Raymond Hitchcock consented to appear before the curtain and express in a few panting words his pleasure at being once more in Louisville will subside with a crash after reading the following story for which the Washington Star gives credit to a Milwaukee paper:

When Raymond Hitchcock, as King Dodo, is transformed by the fountain of youth from an ugly, red-headed old man into a boy, he appears on the stage without disguise, excepting costume and a little touch of pigment. This enables his audience to see him as he really is and to recognize him outside of the theater. Hitchcock is ordinarily affable, but he has his patience tried sometimes, and then he is bound to recent being lashed. According to a Western paper, while Mr. Hitchcock was dining at a Milwaukee hotel, a portly, middle-aged man, evidently a professional "canner," took a seat beside him. The play, although immaculately dressed, rather serious and otherwise the antithesis of King Dodo, was recognized by his neighbor, who began to chat with the affability that comes of several drinks of whisky and a burning desire to make an acquaintance. After a few unsuccessful sallies that gained no more than short replies, forbiddingly courteous, the "canner" said:

"Ever been in Louisville?" Mr. Hitchcock reluctantly admitted he had, and this led to a fervent declaration of principles on the part of the Kantrucker. He drifted on to resenting insults, dueling and other fine points of honor. After transferring a large piece of steak to his own plate, he declared:

"Ah tell you, son, we use the gentleman's only weapon—a knife."

"In New York the fork is considered proper," responded the bored comedian. And the "canner" said no more.

This Week At Theaters.

Macaulay's—A Gentleman of France.

After an absence of nearly six years from America that picturesque and at-

ttractive English actor, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, returns to this country to present a dramatization just completed by Harriet Ford of Stanley J. Weyman's "A Gentleman of France."

This play enjoyed a successful premiere in Chicago but two or three weeks ago and comes to Louisville for its brief stay commencing to-morrow night, as one of two or three favored points en route to Wallack's Theater, New York, where Mr. Bellew is to have an extended run in this big production.

Mr. Bellew has been furnished with a production of magnificence as well as high artistic taste composed of seven elaborate "sets."

Winona Eleanor Robson, John Blair, John Flood, Charles Barron, Clarence Handyside, Frank E. Aiken, Edgar Belgrave, Harold Hammett, Ada Pryor, Charlotte Walker, Winifred Bonnell, Caroline Butterfield and Rose LeMoine are included in this fine company of players.

The action of Macaulay's play is said to follow closely the actual history of Weyman's stirring story. The play is divided into eight scenes, instead of into acts, with an intermission of from five to eight minutes between each, and these scenes are further said to reflect with fidelity the turbulent atmosphere of revolution and religious strife between Catholic and Huguenots which colored so pictureously this animated page of French history in the middle of the sixteenth century.

The scenes are principally laid at the court of Henry of Navarre and of Henry III. of Valois, who sat upon the shabby throne of France, after the assassination of the Duke of Guise had precipitated all sorts of revolution, fanaticism and intrigue against the crown.

It was a wild day, but one full of color, romance and picturesque adventure. The action follows the chivalrous adventures of the impoverished St. de Marvilles, who Weyman chose for his hero. The story tells of his many adventures at arms in the prosecution of Navarre's cause, and the story of the end of the day when the plotting Vicomte de Turenne had thrown her, and to convey her to the court of Henry of Valois, where she might acquire the King's duplicity.

Through eight swift-moving scenes of plot and counter plot, of surprises by night and battles by day, the stirring mission is fully accomplished and gallant de Marsac is hailed to the court of Navarre, now by the assassination of Henry III. becomes Henry IV. King of France, to receive the reward of his service and the hand of the beautiful maid of honor, which he has won against such heavy odds.

This big production comes to Louisville after three preliminary trials in Canada, which commenced with great eclat in Ottawa before Lord Minto, Governor General of the Dominion, and many other distinguished company of Canadian celebrities.

Mr. Bellew, long recognized as the foremost romantic actor on the English stage, should be seen at his very best in the role of Gaston de Marsac, and the mere names alone of his supporting company assure an ensemble of high artistic significance.

Macaulay's—"Florodora." That the "Florodora" engagement at Macaulay's the last half of this week will be notable is already assured. The excellent reputation of this company has preceded it to Louisville. The first performance will be given on Thursday (Thanksgiving) afternoon. There will be evening performances on Thursday, Friday and Saturday and a second matinee Saturday afternoon.

Musical comedy, with a consistent story, a plot which entertains and instructs, and forms a stout chain on which to hang songs and ensembles which please the ear and comedy lines and situations of the merriest sort, is indeed a rarity. Such a vehicle is "Florodora." Absolutely clean and wholesome, it is so jolly and rollicking that it puts to blush the producers of the most dramatic of the vast majority of theater-goers want edgy suggestiveness in their theatrical dashes.

"Pinero," "The Masquerade," "The Chimes of Normandy" and similar plays with musical setting long ago disproved these theories, and "Florodora" furnishes strong cumulative evidence. "Florodora" has rivals in London and at the Broadway Theater in New York musical comedies of the suggestive type. In both cities it drove them off the bill. "Florodora" constantly played to business which put standing-room at a premium.

It has proved a gold mine for its creators and producers, and a fountain of

joilet entertainment for thousands. The company which appears here numbers 197. They are en route from the most successful engagement any company has ever played at the pretty Thiaue Theater in New Orleans, and will soon begin an indefinite run in Chicago. It played a month at the Columbia Theater in San Francisco with such success that the management was compelled to add extra matinees during the closing week.

Among the principals are Charles Dudley, Laura Millard, Frances Gordon, Ida Doughty, Selma Mantel, W. T. Carleton, Philip H. Ryley, Charles H. Bowers, M. J. Smith, Charles Lloyd, Harry Burgess and Sydney Jarvis.

At the Auditorium.

The Louisville public-theater-goers and those who do not go to theaters—will have the opportunity next Friday night at the Auditorium of seeing and hearing Clara Morris in a new role, that of lecturer. Thousands here have seen her as a great emotional actress, while many more have felt the delight that her pen has given to the world in her wonderful memoirs.

Miss Morris' career as an actress was closed because ill health over her continued emotional exhibitions came with her brilliant triumphs. Since then she has surprised her fondest admirers by the way in which she took to writing. By the success that has attended her when her first pages of reminiscences appeared. Many of her autobiographical sketches have appeared within the past year in the Courier-Journal. Now the lucy man seeks to capture platform.

She has consented to appear in a limited number of places during the winter, and the Alumnus Club of Louisville, which has already secured one of the several hat at Crutcher & Starks is duplicating for the winter. There are now no doubting Thomases as to the outcome of the tour.

A box of "Yellow Seal" cigars will be given to the league bowler making the highest score on Wednesday, November 27. One turkey to league bowler for highest score Monday, November 25. One turkey to amateur bowler for highest score Monday, November 25. A can of select oysters given with each turkey. The same offers for turkeys and oysters is duplicated for Tuesday, November 26.

A box of "Yellow Seal" cigars will be given to the league bowler making the highest score on Wednesday, November 27. One additional box will be given to the amateur making the highest score on the same day. The same offers for cigars is duplicated for Thursday, November 28. An order for latest style hat at Adolph Kessler's hat store, 315 West Market street, for highest score bowler on Friday, November 29. The same offer for a hat at Crutcher & Starks is duplicated for Saturday, November 30. The above offers apply to both private and open games and on any one of the twelve alleys. Scores to be taken from score sheets. Names should be written in full.

property rightfully belonging to the girl, and to this end removes several of the planks of the bridge, making a death-trap for her. Just as it seems that the blind girl must plunge through the bridge into the ravine below, her progress is arrested by the singing of the field hands. She stops, listens for a moment, turns, and retraces her steps in the direction from which the singing comes. The company to be seen here is a most capable one, including Stella Mayhew as Aunt Lindy, the old colored mammy; Eva Mae Haynes, Kate Wages, Cherry Lee, Warner, Allan H. Bailey, Fred Truesdell, Earl Atkinson, Harrison Stedman and the Clark Quartet.

Rose Coghlan's season in "Fog Woffington" has ended, but she is preparing to star "A Woman of No Importance."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's leading man for her forthcoming American tour will be Herbert Warner, of the English stage.

When Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry return to London to fulfill an engagement covering the coronation festivities period they will revive "Faust" for a run.

With regard to sounding titles for plays an approaching London production is to be called "The Boom of the Big Gun."

The city of Cleveland is to try a theater that will appeal exclusively to the pleasure and patronage of children.

Sydney Grundy's newest comedy is "Pinks and Prills."

Duse, it is reported, may play in an Italian version of Pinero's latest creation, "Iris."

M. Maeterlinck, the Belgian author, says Stephen Phillips' "Paolo and Francesca" is taken almost bodily from his drama, "Pelleas and Melianthe." He says, further, that Rodstad's reputation is "quite manufactured." The latter's success he attributes to the fact that Rodstad's father is a rich banker.

A new four-act play called "The Fathers," which has been produced in Dresden, Germany, is said to be the work

AMUSEMENTS.

TEMPLE THEATER
Beginning With Mat. To-morrow. Every Afternoon and Night.

GREAT BILL FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
First Time Here At Popular Prices.

GO WHERE THE PEOPLE GO.
SEE TWO SHOWS FOR ONE PRICE.

THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.
In an Elaborate Production Of the Most Popular Drama of The Past Decade—

Mats. 10c, 15c, 25c
Nights and Thanksgiving Matinee 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c

To-morrow Night Souvenir Photos of Mr. Chas. Bates will be given each lady on the lower floor.

NEXT WEEK INCOG.
Best Comedy In Existence.

DON'T GET LEFT BY NOT SECURING YOUR SEATS
Curtain 2 and 8 Sharp.

MACAULEY'S—MONDAY TUESDAY AND WED. NIGHTS.
First time in this city (after an absence of six years from America) of the distinguished English actor,

MR. KYRLE BELLEW
In Harriet Ford's dramatization of Stanley Weyman's superb Sixteenth Century Romance,

A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE.

With the best supporting company now to be seen in this country. Direct from enormous triumph in Chicago, en route to New York for 20 weeks' engagement at Wallack's Theater. Three nights only. Prices 25c to \$1.50.

MACAULEY'S FIVE PERFORMANCES, BEGINNING WITH THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
Messrs. JOHN C. FISHER and THOS. W. RYLEY offer

FLORODORA
The Merriest, Prettiest and Most Tuncful Play Ever Written.

PRICES: Night 25c to \$2. Mat. 25c to \$1.50. Seats on Sale Monday Morning

THANKSGIVING WEEK. AVENUE
E. D. STAIR AND GEO. H. NICOLAI
Present the beautiful dramatic story of Southland,

On The Suwanee River.

STELLA MAYHEW AS AUNT LINDY
Up-to-date refined specialties by Miss Mayhew, Mr. Truesdell and Clover Leaf Quartette.

Cut this coupon out and present it at the boxoffice with 10 cents and secure a good RESERVED SEAT for MONDAY MATINEE, Nov. 25.

Prices: Nights, Sunday and Thanksgiving, 25c to \$2.00. Monday, Tuesday and Saturday Mats., 10, 15, 25c.

NEXT WEEK—"LOST IN THE DESERT."

Alleys Lighted With Acetylene Gas and Electric Lights.
Third Floor Reserved For Ladies and Private Parties.

DAN HAAGER BOWLING ALLEYS,
329 W. MARKET ST.

TWELVE UP-TO-DATE BRUNSWICK-BALKE PINE ALLEYS
CHAS. HERMAN, Manager. TELEPHONE 2346-A.

GRAND PRIZES FOR THE COMING WEEK.
Four Large Dressed Turkeys.

Bowling prizes for Monday, November 25, to be delivered Wednesday, November 27, in time for Thanksgiving dinner.

One turkey to league bowler for highest score Monday, November 25.
One turkey to amateur bowler for highest score Monday, November 25.
A can of select oysters given with each turkey.
The same offers for turkeys and oysters is duplicated for Tuesday, November 26.

A box of "Yellow Seal" cigars will be given to the league bowler making the highest score on Wednesday, November 27. One additional box will be given to the amateur making the highest score on the same day. The same offers for cigars is duplicated for Thursday, November 28.

An order for latest style hat at Adolph Kessler's hat store, 315 West Market street, for highest score bowler on Friday, November 29. The same offer for a hat at Crutcher & Starks is duplicated for Saturday, November 30.

The above offers apply to both private and open games and on any one of the twelve alleys. Scores to be taken from score sheets. Names should be written in full.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHY THE PIANOLA STANDS ALONE.

Outwardly the Pianola consists of a handsome cabinet, which, when used, is rolled in from the front of the piano. The music comes in rolls instead of sheets, and these rolls placed inside the piano already covering the keys of the piano to be struck as the music is unrolled through motive power supplied by the piano.

So far, the invention was easy enough, perhaps, but the Pianola's perfect simulation of the human fingers, instantaneously responsive and capable of sympathetic touch of the human fingers cannot be possibly accomplished except by the most delicately constructed mechanism.

Every feature of which, by the way, is fully patented and wholly unavailable to other manufacturers.

For this reason, therefore, the Pianola stands, and must continue to stand, as it stood in its beginning.

ENTIRELY ALONE.
An Instrument of Technique, An Instrument of Expression, An Instrument of Interest.

Alike to artist and novice, with a constantly and rapidly increasing repertoire of music from the most revered of classics to the latest and most popular of the passing hour.

You are invited to hear it—THE AEOLIAN CO.

SMITH & NIXON CO.,
622-624 Fourth ay., Louisville, Ky.

AUDITORIUM, DEC. 3-4 HENRIETTA CROSMAN
—IN—
MISTRESS NELL

Miss Clara Morris

Friday evening, November 29, in a lecture on "The Stage and the Drama," at the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Audubon Club, prices 25c to \$2. Tickets at Auditorium Office, 100 Fourth avenue.

of a grandnephew of President Kruger, one Herr Anders Kruger. It is a sentimental piece and was kindly received.

HARVARD VICTOR OVER YALE.

Crimson Giants Crush the Blue Line in the Great Annual Football Struggle.

OLD ELI'S SONS BEATEN BY THE SCORE OF 22 TO 0

Harvard Excels In Every Department of the Game and Her Goal Is Never In Danger.

A NUMBER OF YALE MEN INJURED.

Crowd the Largest Which Ever Witnessed a Football Game In This Country.

VICTORY DUE TO FIGHTING SPIRIT

RECORD OF PAST GAMES.

1870—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1871—No game.
1872—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1873—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties.
1880—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1881—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 0.
1882—Yale, 1 goal, 3 touchdowns; Harvard, 2 safeties.
1883—Yale, 4 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 safety.
1884—Yale, 6 goals, 4 touchdowns; Harvard, 0.
1885—No game.
1886—Yale, 5 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown.
1887—Yale, 5 goals, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 goal.
1888—No game.
1889—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1890—Harvard, 2 goals; Yale, 1 goal.
1891—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1892—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1893—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
1895—No game.
1896—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1897—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
1898—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1899—Yale, 28; Harvard, 0.
1900—Harvard, 22; Yale, 0.

came to the scratch in great shape. I had confidence in them, and they came up to my expectations. Every man played the whole game for all he was worth.

Capt. Campbell said: "The game spoke for itself. All I have to say is that when the university backs up a team as it has done this year we will always win."

In the locker building after the game Harvard's players were all in the highest spirits. Not a man was seriously injured.



CHARLES DE SAULLES. The Yale quarterback who had several lines at goal from field but failed.

Kernan's week ankle was strained a little and Cuts hurt his knee slightly. The rest of the men showed no effects beyond a few scratches and black eyes.

Cambridge Ablaze With Red Fire.

The Yale team was very dependent and on their defeat had. There were many who hoped badly. DeSaules was the worst injured. He was kicked on the head, and it was at first thought that he had concussion of the brain.

The Harvard students, after their celebration at the field, marched through the square and around the college yard, cheering and singing. Red fire was burned on every side, and fireworks were set off. Finally most of the men started for Boston to finish their demonstration.

The line-up of the game follows:

Harvard—Campbell, Capt. Left end, Gould, Rafferty, Blagden, Left tackle, DeSaules, Green, Center, Hogan, Right guard, Hamlin, Johnson, Cuts, Right tackle, Hamlin, Johnson, Bowditch, Right end, Hamlin, Johnson, Marshall, Quarter back, DeSaules, Kernan, Left half-back, Hart, Rutledge, Right half-back, Chadwick, Graydon, Full back, Weymouth, Umpire—Paul Dabell, Naval Academy. Referee—Marion A. McLaughlin, Louisville. Line-men—J. A. Smith, Harvard; W. T. Hull, Yale.

Details of the Game.

Harvard won the toss and took the east goal, playing with the wind. Yale had the ball. Ottick kicked off at 2:30 to Campbell, at Harvard's fifteen-yard line. Campbell muffed, but regained the ball on the eighteen-yard line. Harvard's first tackle gained five yards through the right guard. Harvard fumbled on the next play, and it was Yale's ball. DeSaules dropped back for a try from the thirty-yard line, but made a poor punt and the ball went into touch. Harvard kicked it from the fifteen-yard line to Yale's forty-yard line, where Gould got it and ran to the fifty-three-yard line, but was thrown back for a loss of three yards, and on Yale's next attempt at end play he lost three yards. DeSaules punted to Harvard's forty-yard line.

Harvard got the ball to midfield, but it was carried to the forty-yard line for off-side play. Kernan tried a punt, but fumbled it, recovered it and ran five yards. The ball was then Yale's, it having been the fourth down.

Twice Harvard laid Yale for downs. Yale tried a quarterback kick which carried the ball to Harvard's twenty-two-yard line. It was still Yale's ball, but Harvard held on to the ball. Yale failed to gain on the next try and DeSaules tried for a goal, but it was blocked. Harvard got the ball on her twenty-seven-yard line.

Harvard gained six yards through left tackle. Harvard gained three yards on the next three plays and then Harvard kicked to Yale's twenty-yard line. However, the ball had gone over the side lines in the kick out, and the ball was returned to DeSaules for another kick. This time

he kicked to Bowditch at midfield, who ran eight yards. Cuts went through for three yards and then for two more. He then went through the line and carried the ball to Yale's ten-yard line. DeSaules muffed the ball, but the second play Blagden went through to Yale's four-yard line. Harvard made her distance and the ball was on Yale's three-yard line. On the next play the ball went with a fumble. Cuts kicked a goal. Score: Harvard, 6; Yale, 0. There was not much to spare over the cross bar.

Rutledge made the touchdown on a revolving play on tackles, there being a foot to spare over the cross bar. On the line with the Yale team on top of him, Cuts kicked the goal, and the score was Harvard 12, Yale 0.

Ottick kicked off to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line. Harvard carried the ball to Yale's forty-yard line. Kernan made two yards. Blagden made two more. Then Graydon got the necessary one for distance.

Harvard carried the ball to the thirty-three-yard line. A play against the left tackle gave Harvard two more. Then a rush against the center gave them one more.

Marshall Kicks Goal From Field.

On the next play Marshall dropped back to the forty-five-yard line and kicked a line goal. Score: Harvard 17, Yale 0.

Ottick kicked off to Harvard's thirty-five-yard line. Kernan punted to Yale's twenty-five-yard line. DeSaules caught it, but to avoid Campbell he ran to the left. Cuts kicked the ball to the right, and Campbell, and the half ended at that point. Score: Harvard 17, Yale 0.

Harvard outplayed Yale completely in the first half of the game. Yale's defense was easily penetrated. Her backs were alternated with success every time, and Cuts was always around the line.

Yale gained only five yards in all her rushes, and as far as kicking was concerned Kernan outclassed DeSaules, due to some extent to the wind, which was in his favor.

Graydon went through right tackle for two yards. Graydon added two, and on the next play Harvard got her distance. Once more the backs went against Yale's line, and finally the ball was carried to the fifty-three-yard line. Rutledge gained four yards. Cuts went through to Yale's fifty-three-yard line.

Play In the Second Half.

The men lined up for the second half at 2:12. No changes in either lineup. Marshall kicked off to Yale's seven-yard line, where Weymouth carried it to the twenty-five-yard line.

DeSaules was hurt in tackling Marshall. Metcalf took his place in the next line-up; the ball was seen to be on the forty-two-yard line. Harvard gained four yards, and then Cuts gained three more.

Graydon went through right tackle to the thirty-three-yard line. There was a fumble in the line, but Cuts got the ball. He was immediately pushed through to the twenty-two-yard line.

The game began to slow up, as many of the men appeared to be tired. Harvard went through to the twenty-five-yard line, carrying the ball right through Hogan. Graydon carried the ball to the fifteen-yard line.

Cuts, with the ball on his back, struggled through to the six-yard line, giving the best example of football fight. He was then tackled by the Yale line, and a touchdown. Cuts missed the goal, having been against him. Score: Harvard 22, Yale 0.

Yale Players Brace Up.

Yale held the first rush and then Kernan punted out of line to his own forty-yard line, but the ball was taken back to the twenty-three-yard line and given to Yale for interference with Vanderpool. Chadwick was taken out and was replaced by Owsley. Yale gained two yards on two rushes, but the ball went to Harvard for holding. Harvard gained one yard, and then Graydon took the ball through the line to the twenty-yard line. Cuts gained five yards, but the ball went to the line, carried the ball to Harvard's forty-three-yard line.

Johnson took Hamlin's place in Yale's lineup. Blagden went through the line for four yards. Graydon added two more. Kernan ran under Yale's left end to the fifty-two-yard line. Several Yale men were laid out in this mix-up, and a delay ensued while the injured players were attended to. Capt. Gould was taken out and Rafferty took his place.

Graydon hurried the line and was downed on Yale's forty-nine-yard line, and back again as a fumble. Harvard sent her backs through the line, and the ball was carried to the ball on Yale's forty-three-yard line.

On the next play the ball was on the thirty-seven-yard line.

Harvard's Harvard team crashed through the Yale line, and the ball landed on the twenty-three-yard line.

Yale Takes Ball On Downs.

On the third down, with three to gain, Harvard went against the line, but Yale held for the first time in the game, and got the ball on downs on her own fifty-yard line.

The game began to slow up because all the men acted as though they were very tired. Vanderpool punted to Marshall, on Harvard's twenty-two-yard line, where he gained five yards, and then Yale gained two more by Vanderpool. There was a fumble in the line, but the ball on Harvard's fifteen-yard line.

Yale just made her distance on the next line-up. Hart gained five yards, and the ball was directly in front of goal on the ten-yard line.

Harvard stood firm on her ten-yard line and it was her ball. A magnificent example of zone-back defense was shown here. Yale apparently did a foolish thing in not attempting a field goal when she was directly in front of goal.

Rutledge was thrown for a loss of one, and then Harvard gained one, and on the third down, instead of kicking the ball, Yale apparently did a foolish thing in not attempting a field goal when she was directly in front of goal.

Harvard 22
Yale 0
Total 22
Following are the statistics of the two events:

MINNESOTA A WINNER.

Northwestern Defeated At Chicago In a Splendid Game.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Minnesota 16; Northwestern 9, in brief, is the story of a football contest chiefly notable for the never-say-die spirit of the vanquished.

Minnesota's attack was entirely new, the play being a sweeping a few minutes while the Gophers were working punts back, being all in the purple's territory. There was a fumble in the line for the first touch-down.

About 120 people witnessed the game. Minnesota played her usual plunging attack, but the Northwestern line, which her opponents were never able to hold the ball long. Schacht, in the first half, was forced over the line for the first touch-down, and Knowlton kicked goal. In the second half the same tactic was used, and LaParo across the line, but Knowlton in both cases missed goal. The last touch-down, in which LaParo carried the ball was due in part to offside play by Northwestern. The purple was defending her twenty-yard line, when two consecutive penalties cost her fifteen yards. It cost the Gophers a desperate series of rushes, however, before the ball was over the line.

Four times during the game Minnesota had the ball in the Northwestern half, and the goal line, when the boys from Evanston held, and succeeded in getting the ball back to Northwestern's half.

Northwestern's whole aim seemed to be to defend her goal as much as possible. The last half of the game was played in the dark. Elliott, of Northwestern, carried the ball for thirty-three yards, and ran forty yards, aided by the darkness.

The only other long run—also forty yards—was made by Harris earlier in the game.

Tennessee 9, Kentucky State College 0

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—(Special.)—The University of Tennessee defeated the Kentucky State College in a football game this afternoon by the score of 9 to 0. The game was played on a muddy field in a drizzling rain, and was necessarily slow.

Yale gained only five yards in all her rushes, and as far as kicking was concerned Kernan outclassed DeSaules, due to some extent to the wind, which was in his favor.

Graydon went through right tackle for two yards. Graydon added two, and on the next play Harvard got her distance. Once more the backs went against Yale's line, and finally the ball was carried to the fifty-three-yard line. Rutledge gained four yards. Cuts went through to Yale's fifty-three-yard line.

Johnson took Hamlin's place in Yale's lineup. Blagden went through the line for four yards. Graydon added two more. Kernan ran under Yale's left end to the fifty-two-yard line. Several Yale men were laid out in this mix-up, and a delay ensued while the injured players were attended to. Capt. Gould was taken out and Rafferty took his place.

Graydon hurried the line and was downed on Yale's forty-nine-yard line, and back again as a fumble. Harvard sent her backs through the line, and the ball was carried to the ball on Yale's forty-three-yard line.

On the next play the ball was on the thirty-seven-yard line.

Harvard's Harvard team crashed through the Yale line, and the ball landed on the twenty-three-yard line.

Yale just made her distance on the next line-up. Hart gained five yards, and the ball was directly in front of goal on the ten-yard line.

Harvard stood firm on her ten-yard line and it was her ball. A magnificent example of zone-back defense was shown here. Yale apparently did a foolish thing in not attempting a field goal when she was directly in front of goal.

Rutledge was thrown for a loss of one, and then Harvard gained one, and on the third down, instead of kicking the ball, Yale apparently did a foolish thing in not attempting a field goal when she was directly in front of goal.

Northwestern Defeated At Chicago In a Splendid Game.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Minnesota 16; Northwestern 9, in brief, is the story of a football contest chiefly notable for the never-say-die spirit of the vanquished.

Minnesota's attack was entirely new, the play being a sweeping a few minutes while the Gophers were working punts back, being all in the purple's territory. There was a fumble in the line for the first touch-down.

About 120 people witnessed the game. Minnesota played her usual plunging attack, but the Northwestern line, which her opponents were never able to hold the ball long. Schacht, in the first half, was forced over the line for the first touch-down, and Knowlton kicked goal. In the second half the same tactic was used, and LaParo across the line, but Knowlton in both cases missed goal. The last touch-down, in which LaParo carried the ball was due in part to offside play by Northwestern. The purple was defending her twenty-yard line, when two consecutive penalties cost her fifteen yards. It cost the Gophers a desperate series of rushes, however, before the ball was over the line.

Four times during the game Minnesota had the ball in the Northwestern half, and the goal line, when the boys from Evanston held, and succeeded in getting the ball back to Northwestern's half.

Northwestern's whole aim seemed to be to defend her goal as much as possible. The last half of the game was played in the dark. Elliott, of Northwestern, carried the ball for thirty-three yards, and ran forty yards, aided by the darkness.

The only other long run—also forty yards—was made by Harris earlier in the game.

Yale gained only five yards in all her rushes, and as far as kicking was concerned Kernan outclassed DeSaules, due to some extent to the wind, which was in his favor.

Graydon went through right tackle for two yards. Graydon added two, and on the next play Harvard got her distance. Once more the backs went against Yale's line, and finally the ball was carried to the fifty-three-yard line. Rutledge gained four yards. Cuts went through to Yale's fifty-three-yard line.

Johnson took Hamlin's place in Yale's lineup. Blagden went through the line for four yards. Graydon added two more. Kernan ran under Yale's left end to the fifty-two-yard line. Several Yale men were laid out in this mix-up, and a delay ensued while the injured players were attended to. Capt. Gould was taken out and Rafferty took his place.

Graydon hurried the line and was downed on Yale's forty-nine-yard line, and back again as a fumble. Harvard sent her backs through the line, and the ball was carried to the ball on Yale's forty-three-yard line.

On the next play the ball was on the thirty-seven-yard line.

Harvard's Harvard team crashed through the Yale line, and the ball landed on the twenty-three-yard line.

Yale just made her distance on the next line-up. Hart gained five yards, and the ball was directly in front of goal on the ten-yard line.

Harvard stood firm on her ten-yard line and it was her ball. A magnificent example of zone-back defense was shown here. Yale apparently did a foolish thing in not attempting a field goal when she was directly in front of goal.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONTEST

High School and Manual Teams Ready For Their Annual Game.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT.

Out-of-Town Officials To Be Selected Because of the Intense Rivalry.

MAYOR GRAINGER TO KICK-OFF.

On Thanksgiving day will be the signal for the beginning of what promises to be one of the fiercest gridiron battles ever seen in this city.

The football season, as far as the local schools are concerned, will end with next Thursday's championship game, when the crimson and purple will again struggle for supremacy.

A review of the season's history gives the High School considerably the best of it, as the showing of that eleven has been remarkable, considering the number

EXCITING GAME IS LOOKED FOR

Size-up of Central University Eleven, Which Meets Y. M. C. A.

NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Players of Both Organizations In Splendid Shape and All Are Confident.

INJURED MEN BACK IN SHAPE.

A GOOD football game is promised for Thanksgiving day, when the battle for the title of champions of Kentucky will be fought for at League Park between the local Y. M. C. A. eleven and the strong, fast team that will come down from Danville to fight with the crimson and blue of the new Central University.

Both teams are in good shape, and it does not look as if either team will have any "cinch" on the game. Both elevens have some fine football players, and are working together in great shape, but football games are uncertain affairs, and with

Both teams have a strong defense, although at the start of the season they were both very weak in this particular. The Danville team's offense is much better than the State College's, and while Coach Hall is not perfectly satisfied with the work of his men in this line, he says they will do enough to satisfy every one.

The locals' offense is their strong point. There has never been a time when they looked after by men who are the equal with either their heavy or light backs, and send their heavy men crashing in for good gain; but their end-running is not as good as their supporters would like it to be. But this has improved the team, and they will depend as much on end runs in this game as they will for gain through the opposing line.

The Teams Are Sized Up.

A look at the make-up of the two teams shows that there are some really good players in the bunch; in fact, every position on one team or the other will be looked after by men who are the equal if not the superior of any man in the business in this part of the country. Both teams have powerful lines, but fairly light backs. However, every man in the bunch of backs on both teams is a speedy, hard player, who will easily make up in the speed and aggressiveness what they lack in weight.

For kicking one looks like the local player will be able to hold their own if he develops into this sort of a battle. Clark has been doing some good punting for his team, while Meckling, who will do the work for the locals, out-kicked Kiler in the State College game, and that is saying considerable.

Heavy Men On Visiting Team.

A look at the Central University make-up will show that there are some corkers in the bunch. The visiting team is made up of men who are the equal of any man in the business in this part of the country. Both teams have powerful lines, but fairly light backs. However, every man in the bunch of backs on both teams is a speedy, hard player, who will easily make up in the speed and aggressiveness what they lack in weight.

For kicking one looks like the local player will be able to hold their own if he develops into this sort of a battle. Clark has been doing some good punting for his team, while Meckling, who will do the work for the locals, out-kicked Kiler in the State College game, and that is saying considerable.

Saunders a Good End.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast. Left half has been taken care of by Capt. Emmett Mullins, who is a Richmond boy, five feet ten inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right half has been taken care of by Capt. Emmett Mullins, who is a Richmond boy, five feet ten inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Left half has been taken care of by Capt. Emmett Mullins, who is a Richmond boy, five feet ten inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

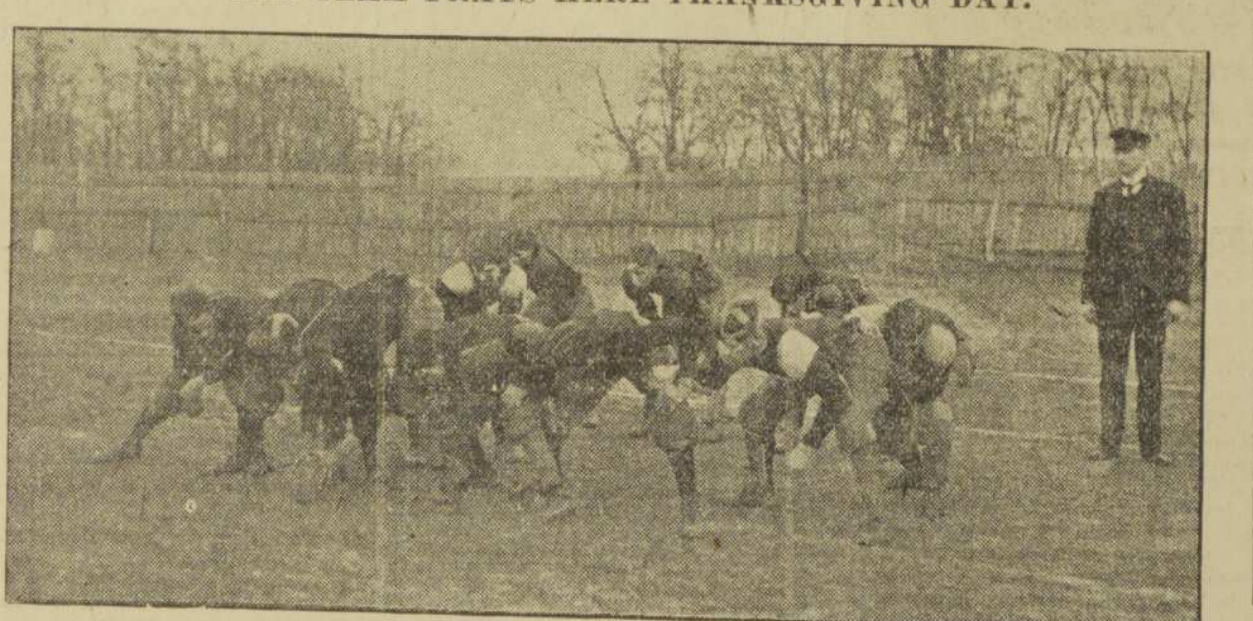
Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

Right end will be looked after by Samuel Saunders, who is better known in the football world as "Hop Lee" Saunders. On the University of Missouri he was given a place on the all-Western team of 1898, after which he went to C. U., where for three years he was considered about the best end ever on a Richmond eleven.

Saunders is twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is a Danville boy, and is a member of the Danville team. He is a powerful runner, a hard tackler, and allows the ball well and fast.

THE TEAM PLAYS HERE THANKSGIVING DAY.



THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY ELEVEN LINED UP FOR ACTION.

of new men who had to be broken in. It has always been remarkable, however, how much better the Manuals play in the Thanksgiving day game than in any other contest of the season. They seem to reach their best form just at this game, while more than once the High School boys have gone in this exhibition state from overtraining. But this year the Manuals will try to break an old improved condition with each succeeding game, and their last encounter with the Cincinnati team was an exhibition of a perfect football as could be desired, so it seems that there is no possibility of slowness this year to detract from the High School's play. The unreliability of the Manuals is preliminary to the season's scores, is a strong indication that the game will not be one-sided. The ease with which a team may score on a fumble or a fumble makes the outcome uncertain, and the fact that both teams are practicing some plays in secret is foundation for belief that either may spring a costly surprise on the other.

If the Manuals win, the championship will either remain undecided for a year, or another game will be necessary, in the place to be preliminary to the season's scores, is a strong indication that the game will not be one-sided. The ease with which a team may score on a fumble or a fumble makes the outcome uncertain

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Second st. brick, stone foundation, brick walk, 10 rooms, lot 12x20 ft., price \$1,500; will make a nice home or will rent a whole for about \$100 a month, and if converted into two flats will yield \$200 a month. Chestnut st. CHESNUT ST. bet. First and Second, 2-story brick, rented to a good tenant at \$20 a month, price \$2,000. Chestnut st. In this locality is rapidly increasing in value.

NICE HOME, BAXTER AVE., near Highland ave., E. Walnut and E. Broadway, care in front of door, it is a nice 6-room house with open window, good plumbing, price \$1,000.

GOOD INVESTMENTS in small property: Nice 2-story frame having two entirely separate flats of 2 rooms each, rent for \$15.00 a month, price \$1,000; located right in the heart of the city.

NICE COTTAGE, Twentieth st., near Broadway, 2-story, 6 rooms, brick, 12x20 ft. lot, price \$1,000.

6-ROOM FRAME COTTAGE, Portland, convenient to Portland ave. and Bank st., price \$200. Can be paid for \$10 cash, balance \$30 semi-monthly, W. C. PRIEST & CO., 351 Fifth st.

JEFFERSON—ST. COTTAGE—Neat one of a room, near Twenty-sixth, rent only \$1.00.

TWENTY-SIXTH—Beautiful 2-story frame of 4 rooms, 12x20 ft. lot, price \$1,000.

DUNCAN ST. COTTAGE—Good one of a room, all streets made, lot 12x20 ft., a good house, price \$1,000.

MORTON AVE., NEAR BAXTER—Neat 2-story 7-room frame, \$250, we have an offer.

E. CHESTNUT—2-story 6-room brick, \$250.

EAST END—Two cheap cottages, one on Lampton, the other on Campbell, price \$1,000.

W. CHESTNUT—Close in and good neighborhood, first-class 2-story 2-story brick, lot 20x30; this will interest you at \$2,500.

FOR SALE—BY COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST CO.

1st PER CENT INVESTMENT—Three good frames, on lot 12x20, on Monument st., near Twenty-sixth, price \$1,000 per month, for only \$1,500.

THIRD-ST. COTTAGE—An 11-room strictly modern pressed-brick, reception hall, hardwood floor, natural gas, etc., rented till September 1, 1902.

HARSHMAN FOR SALE—3rd and 3rd st., 6-room strictly modern brick, don't miss it.

LOTS IN ZIMLICH ADDITION—On Harshman road, 150 feet to close out at \$1 a foot. COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST CO., 351 Fifth st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Will pay cash difference and any of the following well located lots for improved property, tenement houses, etc., on Broadway, Woodbine, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712nd, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812nd, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912nd, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd, 1003rd, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th, 1009th, 1010th, 1011st, 1012nd, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112nd, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd, 1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212nd, 1213th, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222nd, 1223rd, 1224th, 1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th, 1231st, 1232nd, 1233rd, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th, 1237th, 1238th, 1239th, 1240th, 1241st, 1242nd, 1243rd, 1244th, 1245th, 1246th, 1247th, 1248th, 1249th, 1250th, 1251st, 1252nd, 1253rd, 1254th, 1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th, 1261st, 1262nd, 1263rd, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th, 1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272nd, 1273rd, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th, 1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282nd, 1283rd, 1284th, 1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th, 1291st, 1292nd, 1293rd, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th, 1297th, 1298th, 1299th, 1300th, 1301st, 1302nd, 1303rd, 1304th, 1305th, 1306th, 1307th, 1308th, 1309th, 1310th, 1311st, 1312nd, 1313th, 1314th, 1315th, 1316th, 1317th, 1318th, 1319th, 1320th, 1321st, 1322nd, 1323rd, 1324th, 1325th, 1326th, 1327th, 1328th, 1329th, 1330th, 1331st, 1332nd, 1333rd, 1334th, 1335th, 1336th, 1337th, 1338th, 1339th, 1340th, 1341st, 1342nd, 1343rd, 1344th, 1345th, 1346th, 1347th, 1348th, 1349th, 1350th, 1351st, 1352nd, 1353rd, 1354th, 1355th, 1356th, 1357th, 1358th, 1359th, 1360th, 1361st, 1362nd, 1363rd, 1364th, 1365th, 1366th, 1367th, 1368th, 1369th, 1370th, 1371st, 1372nd, 1373rd, 1374th, 1375th, 1376th, 1377th, 1378th, 1379th, 1380th, 1381st, 1382nd, 1383rd, 1384th, 1385th, 1386th, 1387th, 1388th, 1389th, 1390th, 1391st, 1392nd, 1393rd, 1394th, 1395th, 1396th, 1397th, 1398th, 1399th, 1400th, 1401st, 1402nd, 1403rd, 1404th, 1405th, 1406th, 1407th, 1408th, 1409th, 1410th, 1411st, 1412nd, 1413th, 1414th, 1415th, 1416th, 1417th, 1418th, 1419th, 1420th, 1421st, 1422nd, 1423rd, 1424th, 1425th, 1426th, 1427th, 1428th, 1429th, 1430th, 1431st, 1432nd, 1433rd, 1434th, 1435th, 1436th, 1437th, 1438th, 1439th, 1440th, 1441st, 1442nd, 1443rd, 1444th, 1445th, 1446th, 1447th, 1448th, 1449th, 1450th, 1451st, 1452nd, 1453rd, 1454th, 1455th, 1456th, 1457th, 1458th, 1459th, 1460th, 1461st, 1462nd, 1463rd, 1464th, 1465th, 1466th, 1467th, 1468th, 1469th, 1470th, 1471st, 1472nd, 1473rd, 1474th, 1475th, 1476th, 1477th, 1478th, 1479th, 1480th, 1481st, 1482nd, 1483rd, 1484th, 1485th, 1486th, 1487th, 1488th, 1489th, 1490th, 1491st, 1492nd, 1493rd, 1494th, 1495th, 1496th, 1497th, 1498th, 1499th, 1500th, 1501st, 1502nd, 1503rd, 1504th, 1505th, 1506th, 1507th, 1508th, 1509th, 1510th, 1511st, 1512nd, 1513th, 1514th, 1515th, 1516th, 1517th, 1518th, 1519th, 1520th, 1521st, 1522nd, 1523rd, 1524th, 1525th, 1526th, 1527th, 1528th, 1529th, 1530th, 1531st, 1532nd, 1533rd, 1534th, 1535th, 1536th, 1537th, 1538th, 1539th, 1540th, 1541st, 1542nd, 1543rd, 1544th, 1545th, 1546th, 1547th, 1548th, 1549th, 1550th, 1551st, 1552nd, 1553rd, 1554th, 1555th, 1556th, 1557th, 1558th, 1559th, 1560th, 1561st, 1562nd, 1563rd, 1564th, 1565th, 1566th, 1567th, 1568th, 1569th, 1570th, 1571st, 1572nd, 1573rd, 1574th, 1575th, 1576th, 1577th, 1578th, 1579th, 1580th, 1581st, 1582nd, 1583rd, 1584th, 1585th, 1586th, 1587th, 1588th, 1589th, 1590th, 1591st, 1592nd, 1593rd, 1594th, 1595th, 1596th, 1597th, 1598th, 1599th, 1600th, 1601st, 1602nd, 1603rd, 1604th, 1605th, 1606th, 1607th, 1608th, 1609th, 1610th, 1611st, 1612nd, 1613th, 1614th, 1615th, 1616th, 1617th, 1618th, 1619th, 1620th, 1621st, 1622nd, 1623rd, 1624th, 1625th, 1626th, 1627th, 1628th, 1629th, 1630th, 1631st, 1632nd, 1633rd, 1634th, 1635th, 1636th, 1637th, 1638th, 1639th, 1640th, 1641st, 1642nd, 1643rd, 1644th, 1645th, 1646th, 1647th, 1648th, 1649th, 1650th, 1651st, 1652nd, 1653rd, 1654th, 1655th, 1656th, 1657th, 1658th, 1659th, 1660th, 1661st, 1662nd, 1663rd, 1664th, 1665th, 1666th, 1667th, 1668th, 1669th, 1670th, 1671st, 1672nd, 1673rd, 1674th, 1675th, 1676th, 1677th, 1678th, 1679th, 1680th, 1681st, 1682nd, 1683rd, 1684th, 1685th, 1686th, 1687th, 1688th, 1689th, 1690th, 1691st, 1692nd, 1693rd, 1694th, 1695th, 1696th, 1697th, 1698th, 1699th, 1700th, 1701st, 1702nd, 1703rd, 1704th, 1705th, 1706th, 1707th, 1708th, 1709th, 1710th, 1711st, 1712nd, 1713th, 1714th, 1715th, 1716th, 1717th, 1718th, 1719th, 1720th, 1721st, 1722nd, 1723rd, 1724th, 1725th, 1726th, 1727th, 1728th, 1729th, 1730th, 1731st, 1732nd, 1733rd, 1734th, 1735th, 1736th, 1737th, 1738th, 1739th, 1740th, 1741st, 1742nd, 1743rd, 1744th, 1745th, 1746th, 1747th, 1748th, 1749th, 1750th, 1751st, 1752nd, 1753rd, 1754th, 1755th, 1756th, 1757th, 1758th, 1759th, 1760th, 1761st, 1762nd, 1763rd, 1764th,

FUTURE AUCTION SALES

Market St. Phone 3344—Z.
AT AUCTION
Grocery and Saloon
S. W. Cor. Clay and Borelano Streets

Monday, Nov. 25, at 10 a. m.,
Consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Tea,
Spices, Canned Goods, Soaps, Flour, Pick-
les, Vinegar, Syrups, Showcases, Scales,
Cigars, Tobacco, Beer-box, Beer-pump
Counters, Shelving, Saloon Tables,
Chairs, Glassware, etc.; also Horses, Car-
riage and Harness. MOORE AUCTION CO.
M. J. BOYLAN, Auctioneer.

Galt House Furniture
CARPETS, IRON BEDS, ETC.,
At our salesrooms, 429 West Market
st., bet. 4th and 5th,
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, AT 10 A. M.: all
Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Wardrobe
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Leather
Lounges, Folding-beds, Mattresses
Springs, Chairs, Rockers, Cook Stoves

Heating Stoves, etc.

MOORE AUCTION CO

429 W. Market st., Furniture Moving
Packers and Shippers; phone 334-Z.
If you have anything to sell call
us up, M. J. BOYLAN, Auctioneer.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.—8:
tione, Tenth and Broadway and First at
Water streets.

* Daily, 1 Daily, except Sunday, a Sunday only
Stop at Fourth street.

From Tenth and Broadway Station.

Cincinnati and East	.....	3:15pm	* 2:50pm
Cincinnati and East	.....	8:30am	* 9:20am
Cincinnati and East	.....	1:00pm	* 3:25pm
Cincinnati and East	.....	4:25pm	* 4:14pm
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	.....	3:30pm	* 8:20am
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	.....	3:00am	* 2:30pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	.....	1:45pm	* 1:45pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	.....	8:10am	* 8:10am
Bowling Green Accom.	.....	5:10pm	10:30pm
Middleboro Mall	.....	8:20am	* 4:20pm
Frankfort Express	.....	8:30 pm	* 6:50pm
Frankfort Express	.....	1:00pm	* 1:00pm
Frankfort and Lexington	.....	7:40am	* 7:40am
Frankfort and Lexington	.....	2:00pm	* 2:00pm
From First and Water-street Station.			
Cincinnati and East	.....	1:20am	Arry
Frankfort and Lexington	.....	7:30pm	7:30pm
Frankfort and Lexington	.....	2:00pm	2:00pm

Frankfort Accom.	4:50 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
Blount Accom.	5:10 p.m.	8:20 a.m.
Bloomfield Accom.	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Bloomfield Accom.	7:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
Laurance Accom.	6:10 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
Laurance Accom.	5:00 p.m.	7:50 a.m.
Blount Accom.	9:10 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Blount Accom.	8:20 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Prospect Trains	7:40 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Prospect Trains	8:25 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
Prospect Trains	9:20 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
Prospect Trains	7:40 p.m.	6:15 a.m.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Union Depot, Raleigh and River—Time-card effective November 1, 1901:

LOUISVILLE DIVISION.

No. 1, daily, 7:45 a. m., Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Georgetown (except Sunday), Lexington, Durbin and all points S. W.

No. 2, daily, 4 p. m., Shellyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Georgetown, Lexington and Hargin. Returning at 10:40 a. m.
No. 4, daily, 7:30 p. m., Shellyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Lexington and all points South. Sleeper to Birmingham via Chattanooga. Returning at 8:40 a. m.
ST. LOUIS DIVISION.
No. 4, daily, 6 p. m., Evansville and St. Louis. Lv. New Albany 8:25 a. m. Parlor and dining cars. Returning at 5:45 p. m.
No. 2, daily, 9 p. m., Evansville and St. Louis. Lv. New Albany 9:30 p. m. Sleeper to St. Louis. Returning at 11:15 a. m.
No. 10, daily, 6 p. m., Evansville. Returning at 12:15 p. m.
No. 4 connects with branch train to Rockport and Canneton.

B. AND S. W.—Union Depot, St. Louis on
river, Cincinnati and the East; St. Louis and
the West:
N. 2, daily, 2:30 a. m., for Cincinnati, Wash-
ington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and
Boston, Sleeper to Cincinnati.
N. 16, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Cincinnati, Wash-
ington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and
Boston, Chair car to Cincinnati.
N. 18, daily, 2 p. m., for Cincinnati, Wash-
ington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and
Boston.
N. 22, daily, 6:45 p. m., for Cincinnati and
points East and North, has Parlor Dining Car
and Pullman Sleeper.
N. 16, 2:30 a. m. to N. 14, 8:30 a. m.; N. 46
3 p. m., daily, for St. Louis, Springfield and
the West.
Trains from East and West ar. 7:30 a. m.,
11:30 a. m., 5:35 p. m. From East, 9:30 p.

BIG FOUR ROUTE (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway)—Union Depot Seventh and river:
 Daily, 8 a. m., for Indianapolis, Louisville, Terre Haute, Mattoon, St. Louis, Hannibal, Peoria, Lafayette, Chicago, Greenburg, Anderson, Alexandria, Washburn, Elkhardt, Niles and Benton Harbor. Returning at 6:30 p. m.
 Daily, 8 p. m., for Greenburg, Indianapolis, Peoria, Lafayette and Chicago. Sleeper to Chicago. Returning at 7:20 a. m.

FROM CINCINNATI.
 No. 42, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Sleepers and dining cars.
 No. 16, daily, 2:25 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Parlor cars and sleepers.
 No. 18, daily, 6:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Parlor cars and sleepers.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY—
Union Depot, Seventh and river. Schedule in effect March 1907.
F. F. V. LIMITED, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk; Sleeper to New York and dining car out to Louisville. Returning at 8 p. m.
WASHINGTON EXPRESS, daily, 6 p. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk; Sleeper to New York, Dining car out to Louisville. Returning at 11 a. m.
LEXINGTON SHORT LINE, trains daily, 8:30 a. m. and 6 p. m., for Shelbyville, Frankfort,

PENNSYLVANIA LINES—Louisville Union Station, Tenth and Broadway. Leaving time is given for Tenth and Broadway Station. Trains leave for Tenth and Main streets 14 minutes later.

*Daily except Sunday. All other trains daily.

Leave and arrive Fourteenth street only.

Indianapolis, local	12:25pm	10:55am
Indianapolis and Chicago	3:25pm	7:10pm
Indianapolis, local	7:45pm	9:45pm
Indianapolis, Indianapolis and		
Indianapolis and Chicago	8:00pm	11:30pm
Indianapolis and Chicago	8:30pm	7:00am

EAST VIA L. & N. AND PENNSYLVANIA
(from Tenth and Broadway Station only.)

Even Louisville to Philadelphia
Even Louisville to New York

and Washington 1:00pm 11:40am
Pittsburg Philadelphia
Washington and New York 2:25pm 2:25pm
Philadelphia
Pittsburg
New York and Washington 2:55am 9:20am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Union Depot, Seventh and River
No. 50, daily, 9:40 p. m., for Memphis and New Orleans. Sleepers, dining and chair cars. Returning at 7:45 a. m.
No. 40, daily, 12:01 p. m., for Memphis and New Orleans. Sleepers and dining cars. Connection to and from Owensboro and Hodgenville (excepting Sunday). Returning at 6:35 p. m.
No. 42, daily, 7:20 a. m., for Fulton, Paducah and intermediate points. Connection to and from Elizabethtown (except Sunday). Hodgenville (except Sunday). Evansville, Henderson

MONON ROUTE—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Union Station, Tenth and Madison streets.
No. 6, daily, 7:26 a. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. For French Lick also, except on Sunday. Parlor and dining car. Returning at 7:00 p. m.
No. 1, daily, except Sunday, 2:22 p. m., for French Lick and Bloomington. Returning at 10:47 a. m.
No. 4, daily, 5:20 p. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Sleepers to Chicago. Returning at 7:45 a. m.

HENDERSON ROUTE—Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

No. 41, daily, 7:45 a. m., for Owensboro, Henderson, Evansville and St. Louis. Connects for Louisville, Hardinsburg and Falls-of-Rough. Returning ar. 7:45 p. m.

No. 43, daily, 6:45 a. m., for Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville. connects for Louisville, Hardinsburg and Falls-of-Rough. Returning ar. 6:45 p. m.

No. 45, 8:25 p. m., for Owensboro, Henderson, Evansville and St. Louis. Sleeper to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:30 a. m.

For Chills and Fevers and all Malarial Fevers Wintersmith's Chill

ronic is the best. It has been used
for thirty years.

